

THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (Inc.)

ISSUED ON THE 15TH OF EACH MONTH.

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THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (INCORPORATED).

17 HART STREET, LONDON. W.C.1.

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The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) is a Union of the Esperanto Societies throughout the Empire, and has been established for the following purposes (*inter alia*) :—To promote in every way the spread of the International Auxiliary Language "Esperanto" by—

- (a) Promoting the formation of new local Groups.
- (b) Distributing information and publishing propaganda literature.
- (c) Organising examinations and granting certificates of proficiency.
- (d) Promoting lectures and arranging for loans of collections of literature, correspondence, etc.
- (e) Promoting arrangements for Congresses at home and abroad.

Also to maintain headquarters in London, where all Esperantists may obtain information and assistance in their work.

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THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST.

Hon. Editor : F. RICKETT SHELTON.

ABONO.—Abono estas komencebla je iu ajn monato. La prezoj estas : En la Britaj Insuloj, afrankite : por unu jaro, 6 ŝilingoj ; por ses monatoj, 3 ŝilingoj. Eksterlande, afrankite : por unu jaro, 6 ŝilingoj per poŝtmandato (aŭ ĉeko) aŭ 30 stampitaj respondkuponoj ; por ses monatoj, la duono de tiu prezo. Ĉiu membro de la Brita Esperantista Asocio ricevas la gazeton senpage.

Membroj de la Asocio rajtas aboni ekstrajn ekzemplerojn por 1923 po 3 ŝilingoj, afrankite. Membroj kaj Grupoj rajtas aĉeti kvantojn de almenaŭ 6 ekzempleroj de iu kuranta numero po 2 pencoj, kun aldono de sendkosto.

Oni bonvole sendu abonojn al la Sekretario de la Brita Esperantista Asocio, 17, Hart Street, Londono, W.C. 1, Anglujo.

REDAKCIO.—Manuskriptojn k.t.p. oni bonvole sendu al la Redakcio de la *British Esperantist*, ĉe la supra adreso. La Redakcio rezervas la rajton korekti erarojn de stilo, k.t.p. Ordinare oni ne resendas manuskriptojn neuzitajn.

ANONCOJ KAJ REKLAMOJ.—Pri tiu lako oni sin turnu al la Administranto de la B.E.A.

ENHAVO.

	Pago
Editorial	69
Annual General Meeting of the B.E.A.	70
Guarantee Fund	71
Coming Events	71
Kroniko	72
Reviews	73
Tra la Libraro	74
Tra la Gazetaro	75
Nürnberg.—Special	75
Venice Conference : Proceedings (concluded)...	75
The Fourteenth British Esperanto Congress, Bournemouth	83
XVa Universala Kongreso de Esperanto	86
Sales Notes	87
B.E.A. Official Notices	88
Fako de Korespondo	88
Nekrologo	88

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EDITORIAL.

"Ne ekzistas landlimoj por la vera frataro."

NÜRNBERG. We gave last month the best particulars that we could of the position of affairs. It seems worth while to consider how far, by "pulling our weight," we can help the success of a Congress that may well be of grave, almost vital importance to the world movement.

Several indications have reached us that there are many on the Continent in all parts who look to us—at least with some desire to learn what we have done, are doing, will do. Our President noted it when he was in Venice; Dr. Privat has given us an inkling of the fact. We do not presume that we are of unique importance; we do feel that if and where we can help we ought to do that. What then can we do?

The matter has been so far ventilated that all of you who would-if-we-could go have probably made up your minds. The first thing, then, is to send a postcard to Mr. Moy Thomas, 142a Camberwell Grove, London, S.E. 5, and say positively that you will go if the party goes. If you want a reply on any matter you must enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. But don't ask for a reply if you can avoid that. The fullest particulars will be published in time for all to know all that can be known; but Mr. Thomas must have some idea of the numbers or he will be handicapped in his endeavours to get the best terms. As this goes to press he is waiting for some further particulars from Germany, for which we shall save him space up to the last possible minute, but we may say at the risk of repetition that he believes the whole journey can be done, including everything *necessary*, for between £12 and £14, travelling *via* Hook of Holland, Munster and Cassel.

We ought to send a strong contingent, if only to learn how to speak, which probably would benefit many more of us than we are individually aware of.

But the international importance of the affair rests here, namely, That the larger and more varied the nationality of the Congress, the more effect it must have on the Intellectual Co-operation Committee of the League of Nations; that is a simple matter of cause and effect. Five is more than three; but if you multiply those factors respectively by ten, a hundred, a thousand, the psychological effect when the units are human beings will increase in what is more nearly a geometrical than an arithmetrical proportion.

We should like to see at least 500 British *samideanoj* taking part.

It will not be for nothing even personally, for Nürnberg must be a place worth visiting. As the birthplace of Albert Dürer it will have an interest for many beyond the ordinary. But for us Esperantists the interest is of a very special order. Nürnberg was not indeed the birthplace of Esperanto, but it was its earliest cradle after that. We should never forget the splendid work done for Esperanto by Leopold Einstein in 1889-1890; so far back as that! We may well recall his almost dying words:—

"Mi jam ne vidos la triumfon de nia sankta afero, sed vi ne perdu esperojn kaj laboru; diversaj malhelpoj povas pli-malfruigi ĝian progreson, sed nenio povas malhelpi al ĝia fina venko."

That prophesy has been fulfilled as to its less happy part; let us make sure that the remainder be not left in doubt, be not left to chance, nay, nor even to Providence, since Providence is somewhat accustomed to help those who help themselves.

SEE PAGE 75.—SPECIAL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE B.E.A.

(Held in Bournemouth on Saturday,
19th May, 1923).

In the Chair, Mr. John Merchant.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Apologies for Absence were read from Mr. Page, Dr. Pollen, Mr. Warden and others.

Greetings were despatched to the Congresses in Belgium, France, Germany and Spain, and the Secretary was instructed to send greetings to Dr. Pollen and Mr. Warden, the two *Prezidintoj*.

Annual Report and Balance Sheet, 1922.—The Hon. Secretary briefly reviewed the progress of the Movement during the preceding year and emphasised the fact that owing to its several funds of a capital nature the Association was in a stronger financial position than it ever had been before. Several questions were asked and observations made by members present and the Annual Report and Balance Sheet were then passed with acclamation.

Ballot for New Officers and Councillors.—The Secretary, acting as Returning Officer, reported the result of the ballot as follows:—

President: John Merchant.

Vice-Presidents: J. J. Boutwood, J.P., G. D. Buchanan, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E.

Hon. Treasurer: Robert Robertson.

Hon. Secretary: Charles H. Edmonds.

Councillors (retiring in 1926): J. D. Applebaum, Miss M. L. Blake, Rhodes Marriott, W. M. Page.

Auditors.—Messrs. H. S. Baker & Co. were elected for the coming year.

Guarantee Fund, 1923.—Announcement was made that this amounted to £423. It being necessary to secure at least £500 to make the Guarantee operative, in response to an appeal by the President the total was raised to £468 14s. Several members expressed a preference for making a donation to giving a guarantee and therefore made their gifts fully paid-up guarantees, any balance not to be returnable.

Next Annual General Meeting.—The Secretary reported that no invitation had been received and the matter was left to the decision of the Council.

H.B.M. Memorial Fund.—Mr. J. M. Warden (retiring by rotation) was re-elected a Trustee of this Fund.

Konstanta Reprezentantaro.—The Hon. Secretary, speaking on behalf of the B.E.A. delegates to the meeting of this body at Venice, stated that the chief outcome of the meeting was a decision to ask General Sebert, acting as interim President of the Konstanta Reprezentantaro, to submit to the national societies for ratification a list of proposed members of the Centra Komitato nominated jointly by the K.R. and the U.E.A. It was also decided to ask General Sebert to transfer the Esperanto Library at the Centra Oficejo to the Centra Komitato, which would undertake its financial support by contributions from the national societies. The Annual Meeting decided to guarantee up to £15 as the B.E.A. contribution for the first year if the arrangement be entered into.

International Congress in Nürnberg.—Dr. Privat spoke on the position and stated that those attending the Congress from this country need anticipate no difficulty provided they passed through unoccupied territory only. He expressed a hope that there would be a large party from Britain. Mr. Moy Thomas confirmed Dr. Privat's views.

COUNCIL MEETING.

A meeting of the new Council was held at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting.

Present:—The President (in the Chair), J. D. Applebaum, J. J. Birkett, E. R. Blackett, W. E. Clayton, Mrs. Clayton, Miss B. Drinkwater, C. H. Edmonds, C. A. Fairman, Miss E. Hogg, J. T. Holmes, Rhodes Marriott, B. P. Megahy, R. Robertson, Col. Robinson, Miss C. O. Taylor.

In attendance:—Dr. Edmond Privat (present by invitation), the Secretary, the Business Manager.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been confirmed, Mr. Clayton drew attention to the desirability of the guarantee reaching £500 in order that it might be effective and suggested that with the consent of those who had already guaranteed the minimum might be reduced. A discussion followed, and, it being felt desirable that the Association should have a guarantee of £500 behind it, it was agreed that further efforts should be made to reach this total.

The following Committees were appointed for the year 1923-24:—

Executive Committee: The President, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Secretary, Miss M. L. Blake, Bernard Long, A. Sharp, E. E. Yelland. Meetings to be held monthly. No quorum fixed.

Examination Committee: W. Harvey (Secretary), Miss J. Baird, Miss J. Caw, Mrs. Senior, W. M. Page. With power to add to their numbers as necessary.

Propaganda Committee: J. D. Applebaum, C. H. Edmonds, John Merchant, F. R. Shelton, E. E. Yelland. Mr. Butler, in his capacity of Organiser, to act as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee to have power to co-opt and to appeal for money in the name of the Association.

Publications Committee: W. E. Clayton, C. H. Edmonds, W. M. Page, F. R. Shelton, E. E. Yelland. The Committee to elect its own Secretary and to have power to co-opt one member.

Censor Committee: Mrs. Clayton (Secretary), W. Harvey, E. A. Millidge, J. M. Warden. With power to co-opt one member. The Committee to work as a Panel of Censors and in the event of any dispute between the Publications Committee or other Committee or the Author of any work, and any one Censor, the point at issue to be referred to a Board of any other three Censors.

Publications Fund.—The Publications Committee presented for the consideration of the Council a memorandum on repayment of loans to the Fund suggesting that lenders be asked some four months before the due date whether they would be prepared to leave over repayment for a further period of 1, 2 or 3 years. This suggestion was agreed to and the Secretary was instructed to act accordingly. It was decided to accept loans in future in multiples of £1 instead of £5 as previously.

16th National Peace Congress.—Mrs. Megahy and Mr. J. T. Holmes were appointed delegates of the B.E.A. to this Congress.

Sub-Committee on Membership Subscription Proposals.—The Sub-Committee reported that it had considered the proposals submitted to it and recommended that no change be made for the present.

Co-operation with U.E.A.—Mr. Edmonds explained that while discussing sundry matters with Dr. Privat at Venice an idea had occurred to them which on elaboration seemed worthy of careful consideration. The idea was that the U.E.A. and B.E.A. should co-operate much more closely than hitherto. At his

request Dr. Privat had come to the Council in order to put the matter from his point of view.

A short discussion followed, and it was agreed that the plan submitted was worth careful consideration. A Sub-Committee was appointed to work out details with Dr. Privat and the U.E.A. and report to the Council. The Sub-Committee to consist of Messrs. Clayton, Edmonds, Holmes and Shelton. The Council expressed the wish that those present at Bournemouth would meet Dr. Privat before his departure in order to discuss the matter with him as fully as possible.

COX'S COMMENTARY.

The B.E.A. Publications Committee finds that it will be necessary to reprint this valuable book. Obviously the cost to-day will be high, and, in order to enable the Committee to face the necessary expenditure, a further £100 in donations or loans to the Publications Fund is required forthwith. Possibly many of our friends who cannot afford to make donations can afford to lend money to the Association. We therefore appeal to these and others to let us have loans amounting to £100 as quickly as possible.

Loans may be in multiples of £1, to be repayable in three years, and should be sent to the Secretary, British Esperanto Association Inc., 17 Hart Street, London, W.C.1., with a clear statement of the purpose for which the money is intended.

CAPITAL FUND.

50,000 Shillings Appeal.

Amounts received to the 31st May, 1923 :—

	Shillings.
<i>Previously acknowledged</i> 3761
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Miss E. M. Welch 10
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Miss A. Dashwood 2
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A. D. Peck 3
Ella Mitchell 5
Mr. J——— 700
Dr. H. B. Overton (on account) 100
R. Robertson (on account) 10
J. Merchant (on account) 50
	4784

We must express our most hearty thanks to our friend Mr. J———, who, at his wish, remains anonymous for his kind gift of £15 to last year's deficit and £35 to the Capital Fund. With his kind help we have reached nearly 5,000 shillings—a tenth of the sum at which we aim. May his generosity prove an example to others.

GUARANTEE FUND.

YOU all know that this Fund cannot become operative until £500 has been listed. The total to date as you can see on page 88 is £478 14s. 0d. We don't want, we don't require to make an immediate call, because as soon as the full £500 is guaranteed we can draw upon the Capital Fund.

Now the position is, we are exceedingly hard pressed for immediate needs. Indeed we were never in worse immediate position than at this moment. On the other hand we have never, since 1914, had a brighter outlook than we have now. We have the feeling, with good reasons, that if we can pull through this year we shall have surmounted the worst that can befall. There are big things ahead; possibilities which may rush the whole movement to final victory. Therefore we make a most earnest appeal to everyone who can by any right means help at this juncture to do so to the very fullest extent. This month we are again sending the forms for making the guarantee and we hope that within a week or ten days at most all the remainder will be made up. It is not so very much—say £23; but it means everything.

COMING EVENTS.

DIVINE SERVICE in Esperanto will be held in *St. George's Church, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. 1*, on Sunday, July 8th, when the speaker will be Mr. G. H. Parker.

Dimanĉa Rondo.—Kunvenoj okazos ĉiun alternan Dimanĉon dum la somero ĉe 12 South Place, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2, de 3.30 ĝis 6.30 p.t.m. Ĉe ĉiu kunveno estos anoncataj detaloj pri vagado okazonta la sekvantan Dimanĉon. Datoj de kunvenoj—Junio 24a, Julio 8a kaj 22a. Sek. A. W. Bradbrook, 9 Cutcombe Mansions, S.E. 5.

Kingston-on-Thames Esperanto Group.—An excursion will take place to *Oxshott* on Saturday, 23rd June, 1923. The meeting place will be just outside the Station on the Heath at 3 p.m. Tea at 4.30 p.m. at the Pinewood Tea Gardens (100 yards below the level crossing in the direction of Cobham) 1/3 each. Will all those who intend to be present kindly inform J. E. Hookham, 45 Holmesdale Road, Hampton Wick, before Wednesday, 20th June, 1923.

Trains leave Waterloo for Oxshott at 2.7, 3.7, and 3.50 p.m. Return trains leave Oxshott at 5.26, 6.26, 7.26, 8.22, 9.26, and 10.22 p.m.

Sud-Londona Klubo.—Ĝenerala kaj Muzika Kunveno (lasta de la sezono) okazos la 16 Jun. ĉe 59, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2 je la 7.30 vespere. Ĉiuj samideanoj estos bonvenaj. Kunvenoj rekomenciĝos en Oktobro. Sekretario, F. E. Wadham, 19 Grandison Road, S.W. 11.

Women's International League.

International Summer School in Czecho-Slovakia.—

An interesting international exchange of ideas on the means to SOCIAL PEACE will take place at Podebrady, a favourite watering place near Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, when the W.I.L. is holding a Summer School for men and women of all nations. Among the lecturers will be Pierre Hamp (Paris), who will speak on "The Dignity of Labour" and "The Salvage of Europe"; Edward Dujardin (Paris) on "Co-operation"; Dr. Decarly (Bruxelles) on "Types of Children and the Combative Instinct"; Dr. M. Vaertung (Berlin) on "Equality of the Sexes as a basis of the Perfect State"; Ervin Reiger (Vienna), Validas Nag (India), Miss Scudder (Wellesley College), "Schemes of Reform by English Writers."

The old castle, with modern equipment, will be the home of the School. Inclusive price, £7 5s. for the fifteen days from August 16th to 29th. Book through Miss Evans, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Cheap travelling facilities, 2nd Class, 1st on boat, £7 15s. return. Inquire of Wayfarers' Travel Agency, 33 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

Skolta Esperantista Ligo.—LA UNUA INTERNACIA TENDARO DE S.E.L. okazos dum la tria semajno de Julio en la ĝardeno de S-ro Haine, bonekonata Belga esperantista Profesoro, en la ĉirkaŭaĵo de BRUSELO. Pajlo kaj tendoj estos provizataj sed ne litkovriloj k.t.p. Ĉiu ĉeestanto devas provizi siajn proprajn necesajn (tranĉilo, forko, kulero, sako por pajlo, k.t.p.). La kanalo estas apude por naĝantoj. La Belga Agento de S.E.L. kalkulas tri frankojn potage por la manĝaĵoj. Kiu intencas iri, tiu devas tuj sendi sian nomon al Trupestro Norman Booth, M.S.P., F.B.E.A., Netherton, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Anglujo, kiu volonte sciigos plenajn detalojn. J. W. Leslie, Eks-subtrupestro, Progaganda Fakestro de S.E.L.

IMPERIAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

—Exhibition of School Work, the object of which is to assist the Dominion Premiers and Officials, connected with the administration of education, to appreciate the scope of Elementary Education as it is understood and practised in this country. The Exhibition will take place at the Home Office Industrial Museum, Horseferry Road, Westminster, and will be open from 25th June to 7th July. In the Modern Developments Section will be shown specimens of original composition in Esperanto, the work of boys of Granton Road Council School, Liverpool.

Croydon Vagekskurso okazos Sabaton 7an de Julio al Addington. Temanĝo ĉe la Cricketers Hotel. Oni rekontos East Croydon stacidomo 3 ĝis 3.30. Tebiletoj 1s. 3p. haveblaj ĉe S-ro R. K. Hurgon, 32 Friends Road, Croydon.

KRONIKO.

JORKSIRA FEDERACIO EN KEIGHLEY.—

Tre interesaj estis la kunvenoj en Keighley, 21an de Aprilo. Je la tria okazis komitata kunsido kaj tiun sekvis Konferenco. La ĉeestantoj multe bedaŭris la foreston de F-ino Morton, la tre estimata sekretariino, kiu akcidente rompis al si la brakon.

Pri la Libro "Joseph Rhodes."—S-ro Fitton, la laborema Sekretario de la subkomitato starigita por eldoni la memorigan libron pri "Joseph Rhodes" faris raporton, kiu montris ke la tuta materialo por la libro nun estas preta, kaj ke tuj oni komencos presi ĝin.

Dispono de Libroj de S-ro Rhodes.—Oni intencis aŭkcie vendi la librojn donacitajn al la Esperantistoj de S-ino Rhodes, tamen post diskutado pri propono de S-ro Warden, estis decidite ke pli bone estos konservi la librojn kiel tutaĵon, kaj pro tio oni vendis ilin kune, por ke ili restu je la dispono de Esperantistaj lingvistoj kiuj sendube multe profitos de ili.

La Konferenco en Venetio.—S-ro J. Merchant, prezidanto de la B.E.A. donis mallongan raporton pri la agado ĉe la suprenomita Konferenco. Pro tio, ke oni elektis lin Prezidanton de la Konferenco, li povis taŭge prezenti la aferon. Ĉar la detaloj estas nun plene presitaj aliloke en la gazeto, ni ne ripetas la diversajn interesaĵojn.

La Somera Konferenco.—La reprezentantoj de Dewsbury promesis klopodi akcepti la Konferencon Federacian la 7an de Julio. Pro tio, ke ĝis nun la Federacio neniam kunvenis en Dewsbury ni esperas ke la aranĝoj efektiviĝos. Ĉiam estas ĝojige disvastigi Esperanton en regiono nova.

Gisburn Road Council School, Barnoldswick.

—The Esperanto Class held at the above school has now finished their first quarter's lessons, and to mark the event a Social was held in the Classroom, when a goodly number turned up, including a few adult Esperantists. Almost all the Concert items were rendered in Esperanto with remarkable success, after which supper was served. During the evening F-ino Isabel Tattersall presented to their teacher (Miss E. Mallinson, D.B.E.A.) on behalf of the children a beautiful "Swan" Fountain Pen. Miss Mallinson suitably responded. Master H. Widdup was Chairman, and F-ino Howson accompanist.

Edinburgh.—Ĉe la ĉiujara kunveno, okazinta la 18an de Aprilo, oni prezentis tre kontentigan

raporton, kiu estis kore aprobata. 7 lernantoj sukcese plenumis la unuagradan ekzamenon, kaj 6 gajnis la diplomon. La poresperanta entuziasmo de tiuj ĉi novuloj estas promesplena por nia societo, kaj la bonegaj rezultoj ankaŭ atestas la kapablecon kaj fidelecon de la geinstruintoj.

Dumvintre, propagandaj paroladoj estis donataj ĉe la League of Nations Union, Radio Society, Edinburgh Renfrewshire Association, kaj diversaj literaturaj kaj preĝejaj societoj. Proksimume 200 ekzempleroj de la raporto de la Ligo de Nacioj pri esperanto kiel helplingvo internacia estas disdonitaj al Edinburgaj subskribintoj de la petskribo presentita al la Ligo lastan jaron.

La ĉiusemajnaj kunvenoj estis interesplenaj, kaj estas notinde ke la sinjorinoj, pli ofte ol antaŭe, partoprenis la diskutadojn.

La ĵuselektitaj oficistoj estas jene:—Prezidanto, S-ro W. Senior; Vic-Prezidantoj, S-ro J. M. Warden, F.F.A., kaj F-no E. Reid; Sekretario, S-ro J. P. Watt Murray; Kasistino, F-no R. B. Simpson; Konsulo, S-ro D. R. Tullo, S.S.C.; Konsilantoj, F-no A. S. Gibson, S-roj J. Boyd Anderson, J. Hope, kaj D. Ogg.

Sydney, Australia.—Our Congress has just finished. Had a glorious time; everything successful. We gained a wonderful advertisement in the Press. Up to date we have had 36 articles published in the daily papers, by the papers themselves, independently of the matter that we sent in. The moving pictures gave us 200 feet of film, where Esperantists are depicted in various positions. This film will be shown throughout Australia, a marvellous advertisement for Esperanto. In addition we have been filmed by Paramount, to a less extent, but it is all publicity, which was our main object.

We also visited the Minister of Education of this State on behalf of Esperanto, but without immediate success; we shall go again.

Bravo Sydney! We greet you "down under," we salute you and wish you all of the best!

Birmingham.—La dimanĉa terondo okazis je la 27a Majo ĉe "La Eta Domo," Selly Oak, kie F-ino Sturge gastigis la "Praktikulojn" de Birminghama grupo. La ĉefaj temoj por diskutado estis "La rekta metodo por instrui Esperanton," "La floraj emblemoj de Britlando," kaj "Frenezeco rilate al Esperanto." Post temango, F-ino Sturge prezentis novan ludon, je kiu oni reprezentas personon aŭ objekton bonkonitan al ĉiuj, sed ne nomitan, kaj priskribadis la elektitan, post kiam la aliaj penas eltrovi la kaŝitan nomon. Tiu ĉi estis sukcesplena afero. La tuta kunveno estas kondukita esperante.

REVIEWS.

By the Editor.

LATIN as the International Auxiliary Language, by ROLAND G. KENT, Professor of Comparative Philology, University of Pennsylvania. Published by the *International Research Council*, Washington, D.C.

We thank Mr. Ward Nichols, Secretary to the Committee on International Auxiliary Language for sight of this pamphlet. We suppose it has been written for the benefit of the *Intellectual Co-operation Committee* of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS; in such event it will do good in accentuating the need for an I.A.L. (international auxiliary language), and will certainly do no harm to Esperanto in any event.

With Prof. Kent's summary of the qualifications for the I.A.L. we may agree. He analyses briefly the claims of English, French, Spanish, German, and concludes that none of them will do.

Hence the choice lies between Latin and Esperanto.

Our letters ĉ, ĝ, ĥ, ĵ, ŝ, ŭ are declared to be difficult because they are "strange" to some peoples, French, Spanish, Germans, Italians and Greeks. We cannot concede the point.

"They make type-setting needlessly difficult." In fact they make no difference at all when type is set by machine, so that difficulty must disappear in time even in America; it is all but non-existent here. Further, seeing that in the case of the three letters set for translation by the British Association, the Latin renderings require, in total, 25% more type than the Esperanto, there would seem to be abundant margin for any additional care that might be necessary.

"One main claim of the Esperantists is that Esperanto has no idioms . . . the Esperantists . . . confess to about a hundred."

Obviously, one or other statement is incorrect. It is well to avoid making assertions that may be construed in that fashion. Let us note the possibility.

"And how would a man who knew but English and Esperanto express the English *step on the gas*, in Esperanto?" What a question! The command assumes an expert operative competent to interpret. Since the immediate requirement is greater speed, why trouble about the mediate processes? *Akcelu* answers all purposes; *akcelegu* (!) could be used, and, if it were, would it appear to be less terse or emphatic than the best that Latin could do?

Then Prof. Kent got hold of W. J. Clark's "International Language" (Dent, 1912), found an error, proceeded to treat it seriously, and has concluded that it "illustrates the pitfalls of a language without an objective standard of meaning."

We might as well quote *malo, malo, malo, malo* as a fair example of Latin. The whole argument based on Clark's talk about word-building is about as scientific as was the suggestion by Wilberforce on a memorable occasion, that Huxley rejoiced in a simian ancestry. Young trees put out the largest leaves, but it is not philosophical to argue that what may be done must be practised.

Prof. Kent makes light of the difficulties of Latin. Modern Latin is declared to be " . . . astonishingly easy to one who has been reared on the Latin of Caesar and Cicero . . ." but for those who have not, what?

Let other Americans speak. Prof. Guerard writes:—"The one formidable objection to the use of Latin is its intrinsic difficulty. About that difficulty there can be no reasonable doubt." Then he quotes Mr. William C. Collar, Headmaster of the Roxbury Latin School, who wrote:—"How can we hope to do in four

or five years what foreign schools, taught by accomplished scholars and trained teachers, need EIGHT OR NINE YEARS to achieve?"

Eight or nine years, then, is contemplated by the Headmaster of a Latin School for teaching the I.A.L. in America; while, in fact, over here, as has been many times demonstrated, Esperanto can be taught to the children of the least cultured in 8 or 9 months! Push on!

Plant Names, by T. S. LINDSAY, Archdeacon of Dublin; London, The Sheldon Press.

This little volume from the Nature Lovers' Series is full of good matter for those who are really lovers of Nature, and we can heartily commend it to all who wish to know how our flowers got and get their names. Incidentally it shows how much better Esperanto would serve as an International Auxiliary Language than any Latin ever can.

The author gives in one chapter an illuminating History of Plant names, followed by one on pronunciation, spelling and gender, always a difficulty for the non-classical, sometimes, dare we say it, for those who have been through the accepted drudgery of a "classical side" and have forgotten it as soon as they have gone out into the world.

Other chapters are:—Names from Place of origin, Use, Likeness to animals, Habitat, etc., so that our readers can see that the contents are fairly comprehensive. A chapter on Specific names with explanations of prefixes and terminations will be helpful to the serious student.

The author says that the book does not "pretend to treat the subject exhaustively," but he might have given his readers the pleasure of learning that both our names for Lonicera, honeysuckle and woodbine, come from the Anglo-Saxon. We do not grudge our debt to "Old Italian," but we do like to feel that the homeland has its own history.

Alegorioj el la Naturo, by MARGARET GATTY, tradukita de GEORGE GORDON (Gego) reprint by B.E.A., revised with additions, price 1s. 0d. (post free 1s. 2d.)

The first edition has long been out of print, and we are very glad to see this new issue. For early class reading for young people of all ages we know many things much less suitable. Mrs. Alfred Gatty, of Ecclesfield, Yorks., was well remembered in our school days, though the change of taste that took place in the third quarter of last century had already begun to manifest. These tales, nevertheless, in their simplicity, their direct pointing to great truths, with their inevitable moral so deftly wrapped up and yet so sure, evidencing a real love for and insight into nature, are still good and will be good as long as the child is father to the man. Mr. Gordon's Esperanto has stood the test of time and the little book might well serve as a prize for Junaj Lernantoj.

Music.—The B.E.A. has also re-issued LA ESPERO with De Menil's music. HIMNO DE DANKO; words and music by Harrison Hill; the triumphant threnody sung at that ever memorable Diservo, 6th May, 1917. LA VERA FRATARO, too well-known to need comment. And "LA FAMA HUMORA KANTO ESPERANTO, verkita, komponita kaj kantita de Harrison Hill," concerning which, however, Mr. Hill wishes the following to be put on record:—

"Efektive, la Esperanton verkis nia fervora kamarado G. L. Browne, kaj mi ne devus preni al mi la meriton pro tio. Tamen, nuntempe la punkto ne estas tre grava, ĉar li kredeble kantas pli belajn kantojn kaj verkas pli altajn verkojn, sed mi estas certa ke la interna ideo de nia simpla kanto kaj la ĉiela kanto estas tute sama. Prosperu la nova eldono kaj plenumiĝu la celo.—H. H."

Turismo ĉe la Fervojararo de Paris al Orleans.

De Service de Publicité des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Orleans, ni ricevis ĉi tiun broŝuron; koverto belege kolorita; enhavo inda Esperanta teksto; ilustrita per elegantaj bildoj kaj fotografiaĵoj.

Oni prezentas al ni la malnovajn kastelojn de suda Francujo—Turenio, Arvernio, Bretanio, la Pireneoj, en tre alloga metodo, kiu ĝojigas la okulojn kaj sopirigas la koron. Multe ni ŝatus vidi tiun landon. Geografiaj kartoj ellaboritaj de la firmo De Dion-Bouton estas sufiĉe plenaj de ĉiuj necesajoj.

La broŝuro estas perfekte presita kaj montras tiajn ecojn kiujn la Francoj resumas en "tres chic"; kaj ni Angloj esprimas per ia frazo kiel *effortless superiority*. Oni povas havigi kopion senpage petante tion de la Service de Publicité, 1 Place Valhubert, Paris, Ve.

Leicester.—Stariĝis ĉi tie eta Biciklada klubo de Esperanto-parolantoj. Oni havas la intencon kunveni kun Esperantistoj el la apudaj urboj, je datoj kaj lokoj antaŭe aranĝotaj. Ni ne havas fiksaĵojn ĝis nun, tamen, ni tre ŝatus sciigi pri interesuloj en mezlandaj urboj. Kompreneble la pli oportuna tempo estos ĉiam sabato, p.t.m. Bonvole skribu al F. Hancock, 5 Lancashire Street, Leicester.

TRA LA LIBRARO.

KRUCUMO.—De A. Drozdov; tradukita, el rusa originalo, de N. Hohlov. Zagreb, Sudslava Esperanto-Servo. Havebla ĉe B.E.A. 1ŝ. 2p. afrankite.

La intereso de ĉi tiu verketo kuŝas parte en ĝia enhavo, sed ankaŭ en la fakto ke ĝi prezentas novelon de nuntempa rusa verkisto, konata (laŭ la tradukinto, ankaŭ ruso) kiel "granda majstro de la rusa lingvo kaj kreinto de kelkaj originalaj lingvaj formoj kaj novaj vortoj." La tradukinto diras, ke la rusa lingvo dum la lastaj kvin jaroj "estis submetata al multaj eksperimentoj kiuj ofte kondukis la lingvon al abismo, sed ne malofte trovis por ĝi brilajn novajn vojojn"; kaj, ke kelkaj el la nuntempaj verkistoj, uzante mezan vojon, trovis en ĝi "instrumenton de mirinda forto." Inter tiuj estas Drozdov; kaj la tradukinto celis provi la aplikon de Esperanta traduko al "tiom nova, ĵus konstruiĝinta lingvo."

Mi ne povas kompari la tradukon kun la originalo; sed en la traduko la verko estas, plejmulte, facile legebla kaj forte kaj trafe prezentita. Eble estas iom tro da longaj adjektivaj frazoj (aŭ frazaj adjektivoj); sed sendube ili aperas por indiki la stilon de la aŭtoro kiel eble plej fidele, kaj mi inklinas pli serioze kritiki kelkajn nenecesajn "idecajn" vortojn kiel *polvoza*, *skrupuloza*, *sukoza*. Mi tute ne komprenas la neceson de la *oz*, ĉu aŭ ĉu ne parto de la radikoj. Ankaŭ, kelkaj

dubindaj neologismoj aperas, ekz. *solucio*, *represio*, *murderi*, *fugi* (angle *flee*), *morgo* (kadavrejo; france *morgue*), *masakro*, *provoko*, *lidero* (angle *leader*, ĉe politika partio k.t.p.). Sed mi konstatas, ke kelkaj el la jenaj kaj aliaj malofte trovataj formoj jam estas uzitaj de aliaj Esperantistoj. Por *murderi*, mi preferus la jam disvastigitan formon *murdi*. *Edifi* la tradukinto tute malprave uzas; nome, por *konstrui*; kio eble teorie praviĝus (laŭ la latina derivivo) *se* la radiko ne jam estus bone fiksita en nia lingvo kun morala senco (angle *edify*). Mi notas kun intereso du militŝiparajn terminojn, *drednoto* kaj *miĉmano* ("Fulcher and Long" proponas *drednaŭto* kaj *midŝipmano*).

Sed ĝenerale la Esperanto de la tradukinto estas bonega; kaj neniuj sperta Esperantisto malgajnos per lego de la novelo. Fakte ĝi ne estas preciza historio, sed serio de skizoj pri la spertoj de diversaj homoj dum la rusa revolucio. Mi ne rekomendas ĝin al tro delikataj animoj; sed efektive la malplaĉaj detaloj formas nur parton de la tuto, kaj estas ankaŭ taŭge elmontrataj sindonemo, kompato, amo kaj humoro, eĉ kvankam ili aperas miksitaj kun la teruroj kaj suferoj de enlanda konflikto.

VERDANO.

TRA LA GAZETARO.

VERDA Utopia (Japanujo).—Tre interesaj estas tri artikoloj en la laste ricevita numero (Jan.-Marto), sekvantaj la jenan diron de la Redaktoro:—"De jam longe sur japana Esperantista movado fluas du neakordigeblaj ideoj: homaranismo kaj ŝovinismo. Sed nur por Esperanto tiuj malsamideaj Esperantistoj bataladis en supra konkordo, predikante nur pri praktika utileco sed neniam tuŝante internan ideon." La tri artikoloj kiuj sekvas tiun kaj aliajn redaktoriajn dirojn estas titolitaj *La Interna Ideo sola estas vera Esperantismo*, *La Esperantismo estas pure Lingva Movado*, kaj *Estu Fidela al la Bulonja Deklaracio*. La unua estas kontribuita de S-ro T. Itoo, la tria de S-ro K. Takahaŝi, dum la dua estas parolado farita de S-ro Chif lastan Decembron. La argumentoj estas forte interesaj, kaj mi nur bedaŭras ke ne estas eble ilin resumi tie ĉi. Mi tamen esprimos la esperon, ke la divido de opinioj kiun ili elmontras iamaniere modifiĝos, kaj ke almenaŭ la dividiĝo de niaj japanaj kunlaborantoj, timata de la redaktoro de *Verda Utopio*, fine troviĝos nenecesa! En ĉiuj landoj diversaj Esperantistoj ŝatas pli multe unu aŭ alian flankon de nia movado, sed tamen trovas eble kune labori por ĝia progreso en plena harmonio.

Interŝanĝaj Gazetoj.—Lastatempe mi vidis numerojn de la jenaj gazetoj, sin koncernantaj tute aŭ grandparte je internacia korespondo kaj interŝanĝado de poŝtmarkoj kaj aliaj kolektindaĵoj (aŭ almenaŭ kolektataĵoj). *Ubique* (Anglujo), *Orange-Poste* (Nederlando), *Ko-Fi-Nu-Ko* (Hungarujo), kaj *La Esperanto-Kolektanto* (Austrujo). Ĉiuj estas parte aŭ tute en la internacia lingvo, kaj kvankam ne estas scieble ĉu aŭ ĉu ne ili havos daŭran vivon, ilia apero estas bona elmontrado de la granda disvastiĝo kaj uziteco de la lingvo por praktikaj celoj. Kaj, kolektantoj kiuj uzas Esperanton sendube pli facile amikiĝos kaj pli flue korespondos ol tiuj, kiuj devas fidi al pli-malpli bona scio de unu-du naciaj idiomoj.

VERDANO.

NÜRNBERG.—SPECIAL.

WHILE we are printing, we learn from *Esperanto Triumfonta*—issue of 10th inst.—that the Minister for Internal Affairs in Germany has issued a circular letter

"Al la oficejo por ekstero,
Sinjoro la Regna Ministro por Ekonomio,
Sinjoro la Regna Ministro por Trafiko,
Ĉiuj Landaj Registaroj,"

dated at Berlin 16th May, which calls attention to the fact that the Nürnberg Congress is under the patronage of Sinjoro la Regna Prezidanto and recommends that the high officials addressed send representatives to the Congress.

The Loka Kongresa Komitato also declare in E.T. that any minute now they hope to receive official notification from Berlin that all German Ambassadors and Consuls in foreign countries *have been instructed* to give passport visas, and it is said that reduced charges have been promised.

We think, however, that we need not wait for that. See full explanation of the position on pages 86-87 and

SEND YOUR POSTCARDS AT ONCE.

VENICE CONFERENCE.

Proceedings (concluded).

[We print below the remainder of the proceedings of the Commercial Conference at Venice.

The Conference furnished further testimony of the value of Esperanto and also brought together for the first time facts and figures as to its use by the commercial world.

It is highly important from our point of view that the proceedings of the Conference, and the resolutions passed in particular, should be made known in commercial circles in Britain.

Every Esperantist should co-operate in this work, and to facilitate it we are making arrangements for a large supply of copies of the complete Report of the Conference, including a list of the organisations represented, to be available at a low price to Groups, etc., for free distribution. Particulars of the rates will be announced next month, together with suggestions for making the best use of the Report.]

Just as a good machine is half the capital of industry so is Esperanto half the capital of commerce. The Ministry of Education introduced the optional teaching of Esperanto into the curriculum of the upper commercial schools (academies) by a decree of 15th May, 1921. In the names of their Chambers the delegates from Czechoslovakia supported the Paris resolution.

The delegate of the GERMAN MINISTRY OF PUBLIC ECONOMY presented a list of firms using Esperanto. Nearly all the Chambers of Commerce of Germany had become favourable to Esperanto. Several had introduced its instruction into the commercial schools and also into the higher institutes of commercial sciences in Nürnberg and Leipzig. Undoubtedly, many Chambers of Commerce of Germany would have been represented at the Conference if circumstances had been more favourable to travel. He also supported the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris.

The delegate of the FAIR OF VIENNA advised that out of five Austrian Chambers of Commerce, three supported the introduction of Esperanto as did also five other official commercial institutions.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF GALATZ announced that the Chambers of Commerce of Cluj, Galatz, Braila and Kishineff supported the Paris resolution. The CHAMBERS OF BUCHAREST, PLOESTI, TECUCI, CONSTANZA, TEMESVAR and KRAJOVA had sent delegates to the Conference to report. The Chamber of Bucharest is introducing Esperanto on completion of the building of their school. A school for women secretaries had decided to institute such instruction. The delegate quoted the case of a Roumanian factory with Roumanian, Hungarian and Russian workers. To apply there the Taylor system with an English controller it was necessary to use Esperanto for direct speech relations, and the department heads and other officials learned the language. He supported the Paris resolution.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BUDA-PEST also supported the resolution in the name of his Chamber. The Chambers of Debreczen, Győr, Miskolcz and Szeged were of the same opinion. Those in Pecs and Sopron had not replied. There were no other Chambers in Hungary. The Chamber of Commerce of Buda-Pest had asked firms using Esperanto for foreign correspondence to notify them of the fact. Many presented testimonies of satisfactory results. For example, a trader having circulated 200 letters in Esperanto and put two announcements in Esperanto gazettes received orders for an export article from 12 countries, including Australia and the United States. An important wine exporting firm had tested Esperanto for correspondence and had afterwards made use of the assistance of the Delegates of the Universal Esperanto Association for negotiating with traders from the Netherlands.

The delegate of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, AMSTERDAM, presented a list of Netherland firms corresponding in Esperanto. The Chambers of Commerce of The Hague, Alkmar, Nymegen, Dordrecht and Veendam had accepted resolutions similar in sense to the Paris resolution. The Netherland Commercial Institute organises examinations in commercial correspondence in Esperanto.

The delegates of the CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF GENEVA, Sr. GALLEN, TICINO, VAUD and VALAIS took part in the sitting. The Chambers of Vaud and Ticino had already approved the recommendation of the Chamber of Paris. The Chamber

of Geneva had just adopted a resolution in favour of a commercial world language and of the introduction of Esperanto into commercial schools it if be universally adopted by international agreement.

The delegate of the EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY supported the Paris resolution and added to the report presented by the delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of London, testimonials from Scottish firms which had used Esperanto. For example, Messrs. Buchanan Scott & Co., Glasgow, had found Esperanto so easy that no special official was necessary to attend to correspondence in it. Anyone who happened to be free for the moment, whether one of the partners or one of the clerks, could do all that was necessary. In no other language was it possible to act so freely. Messrs. T. C. Green & Co. in Glasgow, had corresponded satisfactorily with Sweden, Hungary, Japan and China. The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF DUNFERMLINE was also represented at the Conference.

The delegate of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR COMMERCIAL FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS, PARIS, communicated a favourable letter from the French Minister of Commerce who had become interested in the advertising of French products by means of Esperanto.

The delegate of the BELGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON supported the Paris resolution in the name of his Chamber which had given him instructions to that effect. Speaking personally he added that his firm formerly used 17 languages for correspondence and printing whereas it now uses only English, French and Esperanto.

The delegates of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LECCE, the COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF TICINO, the ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MONTEVIDEO, the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF VERONA, the NATIONAL HUNGARIAN COMMERCIAL UNION, and the GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL SYNDICATES IN FRANCE also spoke in support of the Paris resolution.

The President asked whether anyone wished to express a contrary opinion or criticism.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILAN (Prof. Ravizza) proposed in his own name two modifications to the resolution presented, viz. :—

1. To add a 5th paragraph—

"Considering that many commercial firms and Fairs from all countries of the world have already successfully used Esperanto for correspondence, international advertising and business negotiations."

2. To add after the two recommendations a 3rd paragraph—

"That Chambers of Commerce not yet convinced that the time is ripe for such action, should at least examine the question experimentally."

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF PARIS expressed his willingness to accept these two modifications, which, in effect, were really additions completing the resolution.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF MILAN expressed his thanks for the adoption of the additions, explaining that he had been impressed by the many facts quoted about the practical use of Esperanto and wished that sceptical Chambers of Commerce could be induced to study the question seriously and make experiments if necessary. He was fully convinced of the suitability of Esperanto.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TICINO expressed the opinion that as many business

men had already used Esperanto there was no further need for experiments.

The delegate of the ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND recommended that the door be not closed to those who had not been fully informed on the subject. On the contrary every opportunity should be given to them to study the facts instead of pre-judging without knowledge. He supported the additions proposed by Prof. Ravizza.

These additions were accepted with one dissenting vote.

The President asked the delegate of the FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON, M. Gueritte, to present a report on the discussion in the concluding sitting of the Conference before the final vote on the resolution of the Paris Chamber of Commerce just modified and to be re-drafted.

The sitting closed at 12.30 p.m.

FOURTH SITTING (Practical Means).

The sitting was opened by the President at 2 p.m., in the Hotel Wagner, Lido, and proceeded to discuss practical ways of generalising the adoption of the auxiliary language.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF PARIS expressed the opinion that Esperanto might be used more widely than hitherto for international advertising. For example, it would be quite possible to found national societies with capital in 20 different countries with this sole aim. Such a society would purchase advertising spaces in all countries by means of contracts with good papers and letting agents. It would patent in all countries a frame and title which would be its property. Finally it would let lines for announcements or wall-space to traders wishing to make their products known throughout the whole world. In this way it could be proved that it is possible to profit by Esperanto, as the name *Esperanto* would stand everywhere in the patented title.

The director of VOGT'S BANKING CO. in Stuttgart warmly approved this personal suggestion.

The delegate of the BELGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON presented a series of practical proposals for increasing the commercial power of the auxiliary language.

He recommended that the Universal Esperanto Association endeavour by means of its Delegates to obtain more adhesions of *entreprenoj* and induce all firms corresponding in Esperanto to see that their names appear in a special well-classified list in the Year Book of the Association. If their number grows rapidly a special commercial year book can be published separately, which will be equal for instance to the telephone directory. Often traders who do not wish to become interested in Esperanto reply that they have never received a letter in the language. How can they expect to be written to in Esperanto if they do not publish their address in the Esperanto Year Book and do not publish on their letter paper that they can correspond in Esperanto.

The delegate of the firm of Year Book Publishers, ANNUAIRE DU COMMERCE DIDOT-BOTTIN, of Paris, announced that the 1923 editions of the bulky Year Books, well-known under the name of "Bottin," indicate by an asterisk the firms using Esperanto and translate into Esperanto the names of such firms.

The delegate of the MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF YUGOSLAVIA pointed out that by means of its organisation the Universal Esperanto Association can actually distribute any document immediately to an attentive reading public scattered in 50 countries. For this reason his Ministry circulates information about Yugoslavian trade in the same manner as the Ministries of Commerce of Lithuania, Czechoslovakia and Sweden, which use the services of the newly-founded "Informilo" in Esperanto.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CALAIS recommended the publication of uniform commercial guide-sheets.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF LONDON reminded the Conference of an experiment made in the early days of the War, when simultaneous classes were held in different countries, the students being put into touch with each other at the end of the course. This might now be repeated on a larger scale.

The delegate of the NATIONAL UNION OF TRADERS, HUNGARY, recommended that Chambers of Commerce should organise everywhere a translation service for correspondence in Esperanto. The Delegates of the Universal Esperanto Association and the local Esperanto Societies should propose a definite arrangement to take upon themselves the work of translating letters from and into Esperanto for commercial firms who attempt international relations in the language or put an announcement in the Esperanto press. In the beginning this might be done free of charge or at a low rate. Afterwards, if a firm received many such communications, it would see that one or more of its own staff learned the language.

The delegate of the FAIR OF PADUA drew the attention of the Conference to the importance of an auxiliary language for wireless telephony, which is now being quickly taken up throughout the whole world. It is impossible to establish broadcasting stations in South and Central Europe without adopting an auxiliary language, such as Esperanto, which could be easily understood because of its clear sounds.

The delegate of the RADIO-ELECTRIC SOCIETY IN SWITZERLAND supported this point of view and asserted that in the Republic of Poland a great interest was being shown in wireless telephony, thanks to an article which appeared in an Esperanto magazine, and which was afterwards translated into national tongues for several local papers. It is quite certain that telephonic waves exceed the limitations of all separate languages and that Esperanto will show itself to be more and more necessary for reaching an audience of many nationalities.

The delegate of the MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF ROUMANIA was in accord with these opinions and thought that they would interest the great industrialists in introducing wireless telephony into the countries of Eastern Europe. He wished also to know the present position of Esperanto with regard to official telegraphic tariffs. Had this question not been discussed in the League of Nations?

The representative of the PERSIAN DELEGATION TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS explained that this question had in fact been discussed in the Commission on technical questions during the last session of the League in Geneva. According to the Report of the General Secretary of the League of Nations the International Telegraph Office in Berne held a ballot on a proposal of the Czechoslovakian telegraphic administration to add the word "Esperanto" to the list of official languages recognised for international "plain-language" telegraphy. The Brazilian Government supported

the proposal and 11 States voted for it and 12 against. The matter therefore remained undecided. It would be sufficient for the 2 States which did not vote to notify their consent for the Rules to be modified and "Esperanto" added. In internal services several States had already recognised Esperanto as a "plain-language," including Great Britain, since 1907.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TREVISA asked how the phonetic alphabet of Esperanto is transcribed.

The delegate of the FAIR OF LEIPZIG replied that everywhere the English and Zamenhofan form *ch*, *sh*, for *ĉ*, *ŝ*, is used just as the German *ae*, *oe*, for *ä*, *ö*.

The President asked the various speakers to prepare texts of a resolution for voting upon in the final sitting.

FIFTH SITTING (Touring).

Wednesday, 4th April.

The President opened the meeting at 10.15 a.m., at the Hotel Wagner, Lido.

The delegate of the TOURING DEPARTMENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, of the NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TOURING SYNDICATES and of the TOURING CLUB OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, reported on the utility of Esperanto for touring. The representatives of touring organisations had met in a separate commission and had already discussed special matters. If they have a place in a Commercial Conference, the cause is that the influx of foreigners is indeed one of the most beneficial imports for any country. In the present circumstances it is no longer sufficient that a touring institution should issue printed matter in five or six languages. The number grows with the needs, as does also the cost of printing and translation. A state or a private body would save much money and effort if it could publish its documents only in the principal languages with an Esperanto summary, or else in Esperanto only—at least for all nations speaking languages not widely known.

The saving thus affected would enable documents to be published on a larger scale and in better quality.

Already several states have begun to issue brochures in Esperanto. The speaker himself had received two handsome pre-war albums from the Austrian Ministry of Railways, and also one from the French Railway Company Paris-Orleans.

Touring syndicates had also begun to print regional and town guide books in Esperanto.

These are in existence for approximately 400 places in Europe and Africa. 250 specimens were shown in the Conference Exhibition, although, of course, in comparison with the whole of the world this is still too small and is only a beginning.

Moreover, up to the present time the Esperanto Societies had too often to subsidise or even themselves print these publications. This is not the right method. It should be urged upon the state, the town, or the touring office, that the printing of such documents should be their care, while the Esperanto Societies or the Delegates of the Universal Esperanto Association should only offer their services for translation purposes, for the spread of Esperanto in all countries of the world is now so great that the issue of guide books in that language would be a source not of loss, but of real gain. The Ministry had found by experience that printed

matter in Esperanto disseminated by means of the international organisation of the Universal Esperanto Association reached an attentive reading public simultaneously in all countries, was echoed in the press of the most diverse nations and, in short, was found to be of all means of advertising, the cheapest and most successful. In Czechoslovakia the Touring Department of the Ministry of Commerce had subsidised with a gift of Kr. 10,000 the 13th Universal Congress of Esperanto, which, from the point of view of numbers, proved to be the biggest visit of foreigners to the country. 2,500 persons took part in the Congress, half of them coming from other countries. Before the War the Touring Associations of Prague and Brno sent a travelling lecturer through Europe. After the War the delegate of the Touring Department of the Ministry of Commerce had similarly travelled to various foreign cities in order to give lantern lectures in Esperanto with pictures of the country. The result was the attraction of 1,200 foreigners to Prague. The Touring Club of Czechoslovakia had founded an Esperanto section. Many guide books or guide sheets dealing with Czechoslovakia had already been printed in Esperanto. In the case of the Austrian Exhibition with a Czechoslovakian section held in London in 1908, the press ignored Bohemia altogether, as the Imperial Government itself did not call attention to it. But thanks to the Esperantists afterwards, many newspapers mentioned that section and even described it at length.

The delegate of the NATIONAL TOURING UNION FOR SILESIA AND MORAVIA confirmed these statements.

The delegates of the TOURING SYNDICATES OF BOURG-EN-BRESSE and GENEVA testified to the fact that much had been spoken throughout the world about Czechoslovakia on account of the advertisement given the country by means of Esperanto. Even the children who had learnt Esperanto in other lands very often corresponded first of all with Czechoslovakian children of the same age.

The delegate of the TOURING SYNDICATE FOR GRENOBLE AND DAUPHINÉ mentioned that the Touring Club of France was the first great Society which had helped to introduce Esperanto into Western Europe, which step it took in 1900. At the present moment certain of those at the head of the Touring Club are not so favourable, but there exists an Esperantist Group of the Club with 150 members. Thirty guide books or guide sheets about French towns or districts have appeared in Esperanto, usually subsidised by the local touring syndicate. In addition to that there exist albums which have been issued by the Railway Company Paris-Orleans, part of the French State Railway-system, and one about Vaison. The regional Touring Syndicates of Anjou, Grenoble and Dauphiné, Bourg-en-Bresse and Touraine, have themselves printed illustrated guide books. The Syndicate of Grenoble writes: "We have experienced the utility of the book and almost every day receive questions in Esperanto from many countries." In the name of that Association, the delegate presented a resolution recommending that all regional touring syndicates should follow this profitable example.

The delegate of the TOURING SYNDICATE FOR SILESIA reported similar facts concerning his own and other regions of Germany.

The delegate of the NATIONAL TOURING ASSOCIATION "PRO ITALIA" quoted a resolution which had already been passed by that Society recommending to touring syndicates the profitable utility of Esperanto.

The Touring Association of the district Veneta had passed a similar resolution. A fairly large number of guide sheets had appeared in Esperanto, and, in addition, beautiful illustrated guide books to Rimini, Ravenna, Bologna, Trentino, Genoa, Milan and Venice.

The delegate of the ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN MOROCCO reported on a caravan from Milan to Finland, which had used Esperanto for the whole journey and had received everywhere the help of the Delegates of the Universal Esperanto Association.

The delegate of the TOURING SYNDICATE IN ANNECY had had similar experiences with a caravan from Lyons to Czechoslovakia. Such caravans would be difficult to organise and expensive without the Esperantist organisation and language.

The delegate of the TOURING OFFICE IN ZAGREB offered his congratulations on the beautiful illustrated guide book in Esperanto to Venice. He had learnt much from the Conference and realised that his country, still too little known in other countries, might derive considerable profit from publicity in Esperanto.

The delegate of the SWISS TOURING OFFICE reported that in Switzerland there existed illustrated brochures about Oberland and Geneva, and guide sheets about various towns. The Swiss Touring Office was not only favourable in principle to the aims of the Conference, but also was ready to issue printed matter in Esperanto about Switzerland.

The delegate of the FAIR OF VIENNA quoted the two Esperanto albums about Austria and announced that the Ministry of Traffic intended to issue new guide books in the language as the results had been satisfactory.

The delegate of the DIRECTORATE OF THE ROUMANIAN RAILWAYS, expressed the desire that Esperanto "Keys" should be added to the guide books, in order that they might be circulated not only to persons knowing Esperanto, but even to others, for it is sufficient to read carefully the 16 rules of the grammar in order to be able to decipher with ease a text in the language.

The delegate of the ITALIAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL OFFICIALS stated that many Catholic Associations in Italy considered Esperanto to be of considerable assistance in bringing about the success of Catholic Pilgrimages, organised for the purpose of visiting Holy Places.

The delegate of the SWISS HOTEL-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, the delegate of the TOURING CLUB OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA and the delegate of the MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF ROUMANIA spoke of the utility of Esperanto to hotel-keepers and expressed a hope that in the Year Book of the Universal Esperanto Association the custom of mentioning two or three different class hotels for the chief cities would be re-introduced.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CANNANCA (MEXICO) recommended also the re-establishment by the U.E.A. of the old system of issuing uniform guide sheets, and asked also that the Conference should officially pass a resolution recommending the instruction of Esperanto to hotel staffs, for travellers from South and Central America come over to Europe in large numbers, but rarely find hotel-keepers capable of conversing in Spanish or Portuguese. Esperanto on the other hand is very easy and could be understood at once, even almost without learning it by Brazilians or those who knew Spanish.

In the absence of the delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, he reported that the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles had sent a representative to Europe to give lantern lectures in Esperanto on California. He had met with big audiences in many countries which proves that there are probably more people who understood Esperanto than one generally imagines.

The President closed the sitting at noon, requesting the speakers to prepare their resolutions without delay in order that they might be presented to the final sitting of the Conference.

FINAL SITTING (Resolutions).

Wednesday, 4th April.

This was held at the Palace of the Chamber of Commerce of Venice at 3 p.m., and was presided over by the delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Sheffield.

The delegate and Ex-President of the FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON, gave a summarised report on the whole of the general discussion which had taken place in connection with the Paris resolution. He had been surprised by the long list of important corporations which had expressed approval of the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. The French Chamber of Commerce in London also had passed a similar resolution recommending the general adoption of Esperanto, for perhaps Frenchmen living abroad realised the need for an auxiliary language even better than those remaining at home. In this matter also many engineers and technicians had expressed agreement.

In the previous year an unofficial vote had been taken by the Society of Engineers of Great Britain (of which he, Mr. Gueritte, was then President) on the question of the suitability of Esperanto as an auxiliary language for engineers. The result was very interesting and unexpected. 90% replied in favour, 3% opposed and 7% remained neutral. The present Conference seemed to him a still better proof by facts than any figures obtained by voting. He had taken part in very many International Conferences, in which almost always there had reigned lingual confusion and difficulty. Time was lost, interest evaporated and unpleasant embarrassment was created. On the other hand, the present Conference was the best which he had ever seen. All the delegates spoke one common language, and no one had cause to fear that he would make grammatical mistakes. The majority spoke very fluently and as freely as in their native tongue. There was complete understanding and the unity and rapidity of progress was remarkable. He himself, though he had not often spoken in Esperanto before, had enjoyed agreeable conversation in that language with members of the Conference from many countries. He proposed for adoption by the Conference the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris with the modifications proposed by Prof. Ravizza, of Milan, as follows:—

Considering, that international relations would be much facilitated by the use of an auxiliary international language;

Considering, that there would be no question of prejudicing the use of national languages, which are intimately bound up

with the history of each country and are rich in imperishable masterpieces ;

Considering, that the auxiliary language must be utilized as a code and means of communication between the nations, and therefore must necessarily be easily learnable for practical purposes ;

Considering, that many commercial firms and Fairs from all countries of the world have already successfully used Esperanto for correspondence, international advertising, and business negotiations ;

Considering, that the language Esperanto has all requisite clarity and methodical simplicity from the points of view alike of grammar, vocabulary, and wealth of expression ;

The International Commercial Conference in Venice resolves that it is desirable :

1. That instruction in Esperanto should be introduced into the commercial schools of all countries ;

2. That Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Corporations and Touring Offices desiring to facilitate commercial traffic and international travel should aid the rapid spread of Esperanto as an international auxiliary language ;

3. That Chambers of Commerce, not yet convinced that the time is ripe for such action, should at least examine the question experimentally.

The delegate of the GENERAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF PEKIN and TIENTSIN (CHINA), supported the Resolution in the name of these two Chambers, and also in the name of the CHINESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN SIAM (ASIA) and MACASSAR (OCEANIA), which had given him the same instructions. The Chinese commercial world needs and desires to be in touch with business men in Europe, if only the lingual barrier, which is the chief hindrance, could be surmounted.

The delegate of the Industrial Office in Geneva also supported the resolution. That corporation had helped the High School of Educational Sciences—the Institut J. J. Rousseau—to organise in Geneva an international conference on professional orientation, which studied the psychological measures of professional capabilities. Afterwards the Institute had called another Conference in order to examine the experiences met with in the instruction of Esperanto in the public schools, to which the Ministers of Education of 16 countries had sent official delegates. That Conference took place in the Salle Vitree of the League of Nations, and had also used Esperanto with complete success, just as in the case of the present Conference. But above all, it had proved that the study of Esperanto in no way resulted in loss of time nor limited the study of foreign languages. (This was somewhat the fear of the Chamber of Commerce of Roanne, which, in taking part in the present Conference, had insisted that they did not wish any resolution in favour of the

abolition of the study of foreign languages, but only one in favour of the optional instruction of Esperanto).

In the Geneva Conference reports of English Inspectors and Directors of schools were read, which maintained that boys and girls who had learnt Esperanto gained one or two years in the study of other languages, taken up afterwards, for Esperanto being a simple and regular "type" language, proved to be a remarkably helpful introduction to the study of other European languages, in accordance with the principle "proceed from the simple to the complex." The Chinese and Japanese delegates also had spoken to the same effect. This being so, the Chamber of Commerce of Roanne might rest assured that during the necessary transitional period, the students would in no way be wasting their time by studying Esperanto. For this reason he also supported the Paris resolution.

The President called for a show of hands, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The President of the INTER-FAIR COMMISSION reported on the session of representatives of the Fairs who had had their separate conference in Venice and had spoken only Esperanto throughout in discussion of various matters of common interest. The International Fairs during the last decade, especially since the end of the War, had attained a much greater influence than formerly in the economic life of the various nations. More than anything else the last war showed that the whole world is already an economic whole, in which sectional progress or sectional defeat influences not only the life of that section, but also the whole organism. The Fairs not only reflect the economic life of their countries, but also help to re-establish the international interchange of products. In the first degree they feel the universality of commerce and therefore possibly also in the first degree they show the way in the practical use of an auxiliary world language. For them, Esperanto is no longer simply a proposal, but an already existing language, which has proved its vitality and suitability. In order to express their thanks for this very useful instrument, the delegates representing or reporting to the 18 Fairs present, desire publicly to present to the present Conference the accompanying resolution which they had unanimously adopted and which possibly might be of use in the Conference Report :—

The representatives of the Fairs of Barcelona, Bordeaux, Breslau, Buda-Pest, Frankfort, Helsingfors, Leipzig, Ljubljana, Lyons, Malmö, Milan, Padua, Paris, Prague, Reichenberg, Valencia, Vienna and Zagreb, meeting together in Venice during the International Conference for a Common Commercial Language, have interchanged during three meetings their experiences concerning the practical use which they have made of Esperanto, either for their international advertising or for their correspondence, or for their own mutual relations and conferences, and unanimously declare that Esperanto is the most fitting, simple and economic means for international communication, and recommend that now after successful tests its use be generalised.

The President thanked the Inter-Fair Conference for its valuable documentary testimony, which confirmed the letters received by the Italian

Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland in reply to its invitation. The document will be added to the minutes with mention of the declaration sent by the Fair of Basel of precisely the same sense.

The delegate of the BELGIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON reported on the details of the practical proposals made in the fourth sitting and read a communication from the President of the Universal Esperanto Association accepting similar suggestions. He then presented the following resolutions :—

1. That the U.E.A. kindly publish in its Year Book a special list of commercial men ready to correspond in Esperanto, and classified to sections.

2. That the U.E.A. kindly publish commercial information in its official organ and, as soon as possible, publish a commercial bulletin.

3. That the U.E.A. create a service of commercial guide sheets and connect them according to sections or countries and supply them on demand.

4. That the U.E.A., by means of its Delegates, call the attention of commercial men, hotel proprietors, enquiry bureaux and agents to the use of Esperanto and obtain favourable contract prices for Esperantist business men.

5. That the U.E.A. call the attention of export-houses to the admirable clearness of Esperanto words for wireless telegraphy. By means of abbreviations easily understood by the telegraphing public, Esperanto can partly replace the telegraphic codes customarily used by large firms. Esperanto saves money and obviates errors.

6. That the U.E.A. choose from among its Delegates suitable persons to bring into working the above-mentioned services. When it becomes necessary the U.E.A. should create a wider organisation and place at the disposal of the business world the staff and equipment considered to be necessary.

The President put these recommendations to the vote. They were unanimously accepted and passed on to the Universal Esperanto Association with the hope that its Delegates will enrol a sufficient number of undertakings to bring about the realisation of the wishes expressed.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF PARIS proposed to add to the first point :—

The U.E.A. in every country to make known the addresses of business men using Esperanto, also to the commercial Year Books, e.g., "Bottin" in Paris, asking them to call attention by asterisks to such business men, as the above-named had already done.

This addition was unanimously accepted.

The delegate of the TOURIST SYNDICATE IN ANNECY summed up the facts presented to the Conference concerning the use of Esperanto, both by the Touring Offices and the Tourist Associations. He reported on the discussion and proposed the following four resolutions :—

1. In accordance with a proposal by the Touring Syndicate of Dauphiné, the International Conference for a Common Commercial Language, considering the successful experiences already met with and the large number of guide books already published in Esperanto, suggests to touring associations, agencies and publishers that they issue guide books in this language, or at least devote some pages to an Esperanto summary in their national language guide books, because this is the cheapest means of making known the beauties of any city or district in all countries of the world.

2. The Conference invites Societies of Hotel Proprietors to introduce the instruction of Esperanto into their schools and to have that language instructed to their hotel staffs.

3. The Conference expresses the desire that the service of uniform tourist guide sheets be re-established by the Universal Esperanto Association by interesting touring organisations in the matter. These guide sheets should be arranged according to the experience already acquired, having regard to the present situation and the effective value of that kind of advertisement.

The President put these proposals to the vote and they were accepted.

The delegate of the Radio-Electric Society reported on the discussion which had taken place concerning wireless telephony, and the delegate of the GENERAL UNION OF TECHNICAL STUDENTS IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE reported concerning the permission to use Esperanto as a "plain" telegraphic language. They presented the two following resolutions :—

1. The Conference in which participated also representatives of radio-electric societies, declares that the universal spread of wireless telephony inevitably demands a means to overcome lingual barriers, and recommends the use of Esperanto for communications destined for foreign audiences.

2. The Conference expresses the desire that Esperanto should soon be everywhere recognised by telegraphic administrations as a normal language, enjoying the tariff of a "plain" language. It recommends to Chambers of Commerce and Esperanto Societies that they urge the central telegraphic administrations in their countries to write to the International Telegraphic Office in Berne advising their consent to the

addition of Esperanto to the list of accepted languages, as 11 states have already done.

The President put these resolutions to the vote and they were accepted.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF PADUA presented the following proposal:—

That the Conference transmit to the International Chamber of Commerce the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, just unanimously accepted, and request that the question be inserted in the agenda of a future Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce.

The President put this resolution to the vote. It was unanimously accepted.

The delegate of the MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY OF ROUMANIA recalled that the third general session of the League of Nations officially adopted a remarkable report by the Secretary-General of the League, after careful discussion and modification by a technical commission. This report establishes the vitality and widespread character of Esperanto and its suitability for written and spoken relations, but the League of Nations decided also to submit the question of the instruction of Esperanto in schools to its Permanent Commission for Intellectual Co-operation, requesting it to give its opinion on the various aspects of the world-language problem.

Now because really that problem has before everything a commercial and touring side, while in the Commission sit only scientists and literary experts, it is the duty of this Conference to inform the Commission of the League of Nations concerning the experiences and desires of those directly interested, the practical business men. Therefore, he presented the following resolution, not as a Government delegate, but in his own name, as an industrialist and commercial man:—

The Conference respectfully calls the attention of the Commission for Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, commissioned to study further the various aspects of the world-language problem to the following points:—

The commercial and touring world is in the highest degree interested in the urgent need for a practical auxiliary language in order to facilitate travelling, traffic and correspondence.

That that auxiliary language could be neither the language of any one nation on political grounds nor Latin on account of its lingual difficulty and archaic character.

That the International Fairs and many business men in all countries have already successfully used Esperanto for their international advertising, correspondence and conferences, because of its facility and neutrality.

That therefore the most practical solution is to generalise the use and instruction of Esperanto, as has already been recommended by many important

organisations, including this Conference, which have proved the suitability of Esperanto.

The President put this resolution to the vote, and it was unanimously accepted.

The delegate of and Director of the HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOL OF ODENSE (DENMARK), expressed his pleasure that the Chamber of Commerce of Paris had taken the first step, and the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland the second. Now comes Great Britain, which should take upon itself the task of making known the results of the Conference to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the whole world. Thanking the President for his good-humoured and expert Chairmanship, he presented the following resolution:—

The Conference recognises the importance of the lead given by the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland, in calling this Conference for the consideration of the resolution passed by the Chamber of Commerce of Paris in favour of the introduction of Esperanto into commercial schools, and expresses the desire that the British Delegation to the Conference should endeavour to induce the organised business men of Great Britain to take upon themselves the task of making known the results of the Conference to Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations throughout the world. Moreover, the Conference asks the British Delegation to organise an international experiment in the instruction of Esperanto to business men of various countries.

The delegate of the ROUMANIAN TOURING UNION, who had come as an onlooker, desired to express his admiration of the perfect working of Esperanto as a spoken and easily understood language among delegates of every nationality.

The delegate of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF BUCHAREST reported on the working of the International Merchandise Exchange, which had been established between the sittings of the Conference, and in which more than 40 merchants of various countries had taken part. By thus making known their goods to one another, they had at once organised their buying and selling, and 16 business transactions had been completed during the course of the Conference. Esperanto was perfectly suitable for all business matters, and some delegates at any rate would not regret their visit to the Conference where they had succeeded in making an immediate profitable use of Esperanto, not only for humanity, but on their own account.

The President congratulated those who had successfully taken part in the "Varborso." He jocularly expressed the hope that they would give a percentage of the millions thus acquired in support of the Conference Funds, which needed money in order to publish a report and minutes of the Conference in the more important national languages.

He now expressed, in conclusion, thanks to the town of Venice and to its hospitable Chamber of Commerce and to the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland, whose courageous initiative had made it possible to write the first page of a new epoch in the

history of world-wide commerce. He thanked also the Chambers of Commerce of Paris, Milan, London, and all the other towns which had sent delegates and made possible the success of the Conference.

That success would, in the future, bring incalculable profit to merchants of all countries by giving them the long desired means of free and direct communication with the whole world, which was so much to be desired.

The representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Venice thanked the Conference for the honour done to his city and to his country. The Conference had opened the eyes of sceptics and had shown that the solution of a great world problem had indeed been found, and proved beyond dispute. It now remained to make it more widely known. He hoped that this work would be accomplished as a result of their sittings in Venice, and thought that the Chamber of Commerce which he represented had reason to be proud that its Palace had been chosen for a gathering so fruitful in results.

The General Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland, confessed that all doubts and prejudices disappeared before the dazzling light of facts, and of the life which animated the whole Conference. He had himself been convinced of the suitability of Esperanto. He had never expected, however, to find that the language would work so well and so fluently. At the "Varborso" the merchants negotiating their affairs conversed with as much ease as if each were speaking his native tongue. In the discussions, everything went quickly and smoothly. One even heard really eloquent speeches which had charmed the ears of the Italians. Esperanto is euphonic and harmonious like a language of the South. Nevertheless, they had not come to Venice to speak of eloquence and poetry, neither of theories or pedagogy, but to look into facts and experiences and to

hear the results of enquiries which had been made by important corporations such as the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The aim of the invitation was also to hear the opinion of other commercial circles. From the replies received, they had been able to ascertain that not only those organisations which had given their vote desired to see Esperanto come into general use as an international auxiliary language, but also a great number of Chambers of Commerce and other institutions, which although not joining or taking part in the Conference had, nevertheless, expressed their sympathy by letter. Among many hundreds of replies that had been received, only four had been unfavourable and had expressed a preference for some one or other of the national languages. Only one of the replies mentioned had expressed any hesitation as to whether Esperanto or some other similar form of world language would be preferable. If it had happened that the great majority, and also the Conference itself, had given their adherence to Esperanto, that was so, not only on account of the enquiries previously made by several of them, not only on account of convincing experience and the suitability of the language for the purpose, but also on account of the general desire to see used everywhere one uniform, simple and practical auxiliary language, and not to stay human progress by theoretical disputes in a direction so urgently needed. Both the replies and the Conference itself had brought to Esperanto the wise adherence of a by no means negligible part of the organised world of commerce convinced by the facts. The general use of that practical world language would mean a definite victory for human reason over one of the most embarrassing barriers which had up to the present stood in the way of international dealings. (Long applause).

The Conference closed at 5 p.m.

The 14th BRITISH ESPERANTO CONGRESS, Bournemouth

18th—21st May.

[Nia Prezidanto S-ro John Merchant jam aŭdis multajn aludojn, kelkaj senpere personaj, pri la fakto ke li ne ĉeestis la malferman kunvenon ĉe Bournemouth. Ĉar, en kelkaj notoj estas supozita, ke iamaniere S-ro Merchant estis responda pri sia foresto, bezonas esti klarigita ke tio estas pozitiva malo de la vero.

Mallonge, S-ro Merchant ne estis invitita prezidi aŭ paroli en tiu kunveno. Tamen, Tiu nur signifas ke iu membro de la Loka Komitato forgesis la necesan avizon al S-ro Merchant.

Vidante la neeviteblan ĉagrenon kiu falus sur nian Prezidanton, ni ne povas ne ellasi esprimon de surprizo, ke ia malkompreno povus esti ebla, konsiderante lian grandan, konsciencan laboron por Esperanto.

Fine, ŝajnas al ni, ke tia klarigo devus esti aperinta aliloke kaj de iu alia.—Red. B.E.]

FOR various reasons it was impossible for us to secure an official reporter for the B.E., so we have to make up as best we can from sundry local newspaper reports and other scraps of information the following, which presents as much as we have space for.

We take opportunity to express our sincere thanks to all the press in and around Bournemouth who gave us reports. "The Bournemouth Daily Echo," the "Bournemouth Guardian" and "The Bournemouth Times and Directory" were all very good to us and we are especially grateful to the last-named for their splendid supplement upon which we have drawn very extensively for the following.

There appears to be no doubt that, as a whole, the Congress was a success and we may congratulate the Bournemouth Group on its work and the result of that work. Members of the Congress appear to have had a thoroughly good time; we have not heard a single word of complaint, and, although the numbers were comparatively small, yet those who went made up by their enthusiasm whatever might otherwise have been wanting.

Friday, 18th May.

Alderman C. H. Cartwright, Mayor of Bournemouth, in his speech of welcome, struck precisely the right note. "I believe," he said, "that if there could have been inter-communication between the peoples of the world, in a language that all could understand, the great mistrust and the many errors that led up to the late War might have been avoided." We thank him for that.

Mr. F. J. Baker, President of the Bournemouth Chamber of Commerce, would, of course, as a business man, see the value of Esperanto from that special standpoint. It means much to us that he did so. Commerce, said Mr. Baker, has its own special part to play in the affairs of the world. He was quite certain that if we had more of commerce and less of party politics there would speedily be a much more effective peace among the peoples than is likely to be secured either by treaties or armaments. So far as Esperanto can help towards that ideal, it claims the support of every loyal and patriotic man and woman.

We very cordially support Major W. E. G. Murray, M.C., D.F.C., in his appeal on behalf of the League of Nations. As he rightly put it, the cause of the League of Nations is the cause of Esperanto. They cannot be differentiated. To secure international peace we must have international co-operation, which can only rest on international comprehension, and for that a common medium of intercourse is necessary.

Addressing particularly the members of the Congress, Major Murray concluded: "You, in your world-wide movement of Esperanto, are an indispensable complement to this Mission of Universal Peace, and if we work in close co-operation we can go on and see that this whole business of war is made to cease."

[We think that cannot be gainsaid and we hope that all of our members will give all the support individually and collectively possible to the League of Nations].

Saying how pleased he was to hear such a clear address on the League of Nations at the opening of the British Esperanto Congress, Dr. Edmond Privat remarked that it was a sign of the times that the two movements should be linked together in that official way. They admired the speaker for the noble way in which he was keeping the promise made between his friends and himself; they could assure him that in no circle would he find more appreciation of that than amongst Esperantists. It had often been said of the League of Nations and of Esperantists that both were always busy with the small people of Central Europe, but it was in those countries that conflicts were more dangerous, and any one of those conflicts, any day may burst into flame and give rise to one of those awful catastrophes such as the late war. Moreover, Esperanto was born in those parts of the world, where the languages and races were mixed together in the most extraordinary way. It was a national re-action against the surroundings there, and the fact that Esperanto and the League of Nations paid so much attention to these places was the best illustration of the value of both movements. The League of Nations was faced with a good many difficulties, but the language difficulty was the most tremendous of them all. This being a century of international organisation, the people of the whole world were beginning to realise that they must all work together and profit from each other's experience. Not only in political matters, but also in great questions of justice and arbitration, or important fields of organisation, great efforts were being made towards international collaboration, but whatever efforts were taken in that direction were always stopped at once by the language difficulty. That was an absurd obstacle, and it was extraordinary that civilisation had tolerated it for so long. They had overcome other difficulties, notably in matters of aerial flight and wireless telegraphy and telephony; why then could they not suppress this language difficulty? The reason, of course, was chiefly sentimental, because people feared that the general adoption of a universal language would interfere with, or lessen the influence of their mother tongue. But, said Dr. Privat, it would do nothing of the sort. The language difficulty at the League of Nations meetings caused the waste of a great deal of time, because the documents and speeches had to be translated into so many different languages. In deciding upon a language for general use at the League meetings the question arose which was the language to be adopted. Language, of course, exerted a powerful influence, so that if English were adopted the French and Belgians and so on would feel that British influence was becoming too strong, and *vice versa* would be the opinion if French were adopted as the official language. The difficulty would be

completely overcome by the use of Esperanto as the official language, for this being a neutral tongue, would not offend the susceptibilities of any nationals. It was already in use at the Labour Office in connection with the League, and had proved its absolute success as a universal language at many international conferences, notably at Venice last month.

What was required was that this language should be taught in the schools of every country so that those who came to be delegates to the League in years to come would be those who had grown up with a knowledge of this universal language. Gradually the movement in favour of Esperanto at the League of Nations was progressing, and Lord Robert Cecil was one of the signatories in favour of this language. A little later, Dr. Privat added, he hoped that the League would go further and recommend the teaching of Esperanto in the schools. But in all these things Esperantists had to fight against prejudice and the fear that the learning of an auxiliary international language would prejudice the use of the mother tongue. This, however, was an ill-founded fear. Speaking of the advantages of Esperanto, he said that Chinese and Japanese were amongst the most ardent supporters of the language. One of the reasons was the comparative easiness with which it could be learnt. With about 400 to 500 roots in Esperanto they could form their words, but in English or French a person had to learn 10,000 to 20,000 words before being able to make a speech. French and English were beautiful languages, but at the same time there were a great many things in them that the Japanese could not understand.

Dr. Privat said that Esperanto embodied a new spirit of universal brotherhood, and wherever its literature went, or Esperanto gatherings were held, that spirit could be felt. In no sense had that been more true than in recent international conferences where, as in a recent instance, 40 nationalities were represented, and all able to converse freely with the aid of this universal language Esperanto. It was then they realised that they were all very much alike and that the great mass of people desired peace and never wanted to see war again. Esperanto had taught them that more than anything else. That was why they should, in their way, help the work of the League of Nations. They could, in both movements, work together to bring about a better understanding in the world.

If Esperanto were taught in the schools of the world people of the future could be content to speak their own language and Esperanto. There were many instances in England where Esperanto was being taught in the schools, principally in the North, and there it was found to be an aid to the study of other subjects. An Esperanto lesson had been found to be a League of Nations lesson; it developed in the minds of the children an international spirit and enabled them by the exchange of postcards and letters to become interested in the children of other countries. Thus it was that Esperanto, by removing the language difficulty and making possible the means of communication between the various peoples of the world advanced the cause of universal peace.

Mr. J. D. Applebaum, speaking in Esperanto, proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his civic reception of the delegates; also to Mr. Baker and to Major Murray.

Mr. J. Boutwood, J.P., seconded, and the proposal was carried with acclamation.

The Mayor suitably replied and incidentally expressed his pleasure at meeting again Mr. Boutwood, whom he had known previously in Hastings.

Dr. Privat then addressed the Congress in Esperanto. He said he was very pleased to be here in England again and to see Miss Lawrence, who was one of the pioneers of the first days of Esperanto in England, still with them and "looking as young as ever." He would have liked to see Dr. Pollen, C.I.E., also a former president, with them at that Congress, and was sure that all delegates regretted that he was unable to attend.

Songs in Esperanto were exceedingly well rendered by Miss Mabel Britton and Miss Muriel Golton.

Saturday, May 19th.

This meeting, open to the public, as well as members of the Congress, was held at the Drill Hall on Saturday evening. The Chairman was Mr. John Merchant. He was supported on the platform by Professor Edmond Privat, LL.D. (Geneva).

The meeting opened with some well rendered violin solos by Mr. Herbert Spackman, and this gave the Chairman inspiration to remark that it was just as easy for a British Esperantist to read what was written by other Esperantists, of whatever nationality, as it was for musicians to read music written by Italians, Germans, Frenchmen, or composers of any other nationality. A few weeks previously he was on the same platform as Dr. Privat at a conference in Venice, when there was a large audience composed of people of 23 different nationalities. Yet it was possible to follow that meeting with perfect understanding.

It was to Dr. Privat that they owed, in the main, what already had obtained from that particular conference. In his slack times—which must have been before breakfast or after dinner—Dr. Privat organised a magnificent congress, which was held last year in the palace of the League of Nations at Geneva. It was attended by representatives of educational societies from practically the whole of the civilised world, and the keen interest shown there was equalled, if not surpassed, by the commercial congress held recently in Venice.

Speaking, next, on the power and limits of language, Dr. Privat said that the power of language was something so very wonderful and so strong that it really accounted for more than half the reason of the existence of any nation. It was a fact, at least in the eastern part of Europe, that the languages were in reality flags, by which it was possible to recognise nationalities. Why was it that the peoples there put their soul into their languages, more even than was the case in England? It was because the languages of the smaller nations had been suppressed by the greater countries and empires. The people had been compelled to speak a foreign tongue, but instead of destroying the national languages of those peoples such persecution had only made them stronger than ever.

Esperantists, said Dr. Privat, did not want to destroy anybody's love for their native language. Esperanto put everybody on a footing of perfect equality in regard to language and made possible easy inter-communication between the nations. "That," concluded Dr. Privat, "is why I maintain that Esperantists are the most reasonable people on earth."

ESPERANTO IN COMMERCE.

Mr. J. D. Applebaum (Liverpool), speaking on Esperanto and commerce, said there seemed no difficulty in convincing British business men of the need of a universal language; the difficulty was in convincing them that Esperanto was the best means and that it really was a business proposition; that was the difficulty they were up against as Esperantists. The recent conference at Venice was not an Esperanto

Conference. It was purely a commercial gathering at which 209 very important commercial organisations were represented by delegates from twenty-three countries. No fewer than eighty-four chambers of commerce, twenty-one international fairs, thirty tariff offices and seven government ministries of commerce and finance were actually represented there, and the whole medium of speech was Esperanto. The fact that that had happened ought to be sufficient to convince any business man that Esperanto can be used in commerce. "See to it, you business men," said Mr. Applebaum, "that you have in your offices at least one clerk able to converse and translate letters in Esperanto. The result will be that the language will become general throughout the world and you will have the benefit. There is no need to emphasise the economy of that: you all understand it."

Speaking in Esperanto in relation to education, Miss Hogg (Eccles) said that she was looking forward to the time when this language was a compulsory subject in all schools, because of its value, morally as well as commercially. Boys of average intelligence she had taught in her school, after six weeks, were able to correspond with practically every part of the world; then they realised that the children in those other countries thought and felt much as they did. There was no surer way than that of doing away with war and bringing peace to the world. Teachers of twenty-eight nationalities had examined this question scientifically and came to the same conclusion as to the advantage of Esperanto, but the question was how to get it introduced into schools in the different countries. In Czecho-Slovakia the Government had made it a compulsory subject. If it could be introduced into one school as an experiment the people of Bournemouth would realise the great advantage of Esperanto and very soon they would have it in all the schools in the borough. They must begin by introducing it one school at a time, "and," she added, "let us hope Bournemouth will take a lead in that direction."

Mr. James Leakey spoke in Esperanto on the relation of that language to labour. Mr. Leakey said he had acted as translator at many meetings and had noticed the awful waste of time in translating what had been said into half-a-dozen different languages. All that waste of time was avoided where Esperanto was used and the various delegates, regardless of their varying nationalities, could converse freely and clearly in this universal language.

Mr. W. Percy Merrick, himself a blind man, and national consul for Great Britain, spoke of the Esperanto movement in relation to the blind, and said that Esperanto, with its specially adapted literature, had done a wonderful thing for blind people throughout the world because it brought them something which increased their education. To blind people their education meant a great deal. Esperanto for the blind was introduced by a blind man, so blind people throughout the world had been enabled to become Esperantists. That was the work of Mr. Thilanders, a blind man, who was the editor of their Braille magazine in Esperanto. Every month 750 copies of that magazine were circulated in 32 or 33 countries, including Russia, Constantinople, South America, New Zealand and Australia.

Dr. Privat then delighted the Congress members with a charming literary oration in Esperanto. He summarised the history of the great peoples and great civilisations in different epochs of the world's history and showed how after periods of primitive unity tribes drifted apart. Then came quarrels and linguistic differences became more pronounced. It was there

that a common language like Esperanto could do a great deal. Esperanto accustomed people to think more about the different nations and their aspirations; it would spread abroad international habits and promote a feeling of amity among the nations without destroying in any way national traditions or national languages.

The Chairman said that was doubtless the first time many there had heard a speech in Esperanto. When in future people said that Esperanto was an artificial language those who had heard that speech would know from their own experience that it was a very live language. No man could have spoken as Dr. Privat had done except by using a living language.

During the evening Miss Mabel Brittan sang "I hear you calling me," and Miss Muriel Golton, "Sink Red Sun," both songs being rendered in Esperanto.

As on the previous evening this meeting closed with the singing by the Esperantists of La Espero and also the National Anthem.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

A special service in connection with the Congress was held in Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, on Sunday morning. With the permission of the Vicar, the Rev. R. F. Pechey, the consent of the Bishop of Winchester was obtained and the service was conducted entirely in Esperanto. The hymns, psalms, responses, sung in Esperanto, led by a mixed choir of Esperantists. The lesson, in Esperanto, was read by Mr. J. Boutwood, J.P., of Hastings, and the Rev. M. F. Coates, of Hove, was the special preacher.

The offertory, which realised between £8 and £9, was in aid of the fund for providing Esperanto literature in Braille, and also the Esperanto magazine for the blind, "Esperanta Ligilo," which circulates in 32 countries.

The attempted chanting of the Canticles was, as usual, not very successful. Perhaps on a future occasion the pointing and chants suggested in the *Himnaro* could be adopted with advantage.

Friends' Meeting.

On Sunday afternoon about twenty persons met in the local Friends' Meeting House, where a Meeting for Worship was held, at which addresses were given in Esperanto and English. A message of greeting was read from Henri van Etten in Paris.

Informal Concert, Sunday Evening.

Tre ĝuplena estis la neformala koncerto, kiu okazis dimanĉon vespere. Plej parte ĝi estis junula vespero. Kantis F-into Nora Lemon el Portsmouth, ludis pianon F-ino Rita Applebaum, deklamis Myfanwy kaj Jamie Butler. Partoprenis S-ino Applebaum (deklamo el *Ifigenio*), S-ro H. Moy Thomas (nova humora kanto, tre sukcesplena—*Mia Kongresa Amatino*, kiun li verkis laŭ vortoj de S-ro Merchant) kaj aliaj plenaguloj. Sed la ĉefaĵo estis teatraĵo: *Saved by a Servant*, tre bone ludita de junaj membroj de la grupo *Parkstone*. Ni gratulas la geaktorojn pri ilia vere talenta prezento. Ni parenteze uzas la okazon esperi, ke la grupo fliiĝos, kaj tiamaniere partoprenos pli ageme en la ĝenerala movado.

Notes on Ferma Kunveno, Tuesday Evening.

Among other items of an informal concert should be mentioned a witty speech by Mr. Holmes, songs by Miss Rosa Maude and two graceful dances in costume by Miss Barker and Miss . . . (sorry! can't find the name). Mr. Applebaum also sang *Vivu la Verda Stel*, with some fifteen topical verses improvised for the occasion.

Ĉe la kunveno pri teknikaj vortaroj—ingeniera kaj arkitektura sekcio—la kunlaborantoj ĉeestantaj diskutis la temon kaj interŝanĝis spertojn. Oni decidis sendi kelkajn rekomendojn al la organizanta sekretario kaj redaktoro, S-ro Tiard en Parizo, sed antaŭe oni proponis konsiliĝi kun S-ro Gueritte, kiu bedaŭrinde ne povis ĉeesti pro gravaj aferoj en Francujo.

The Social Programme.

The Bournemouth organising committee planned a very complete social programme, which seems to have met with the absolute appreciation of the whole of the delegates.

On Sunday the delegates assembled on the lawn of the Alexandra Hotel for photographs to be taken and then adjourned to the Congress headquarters where komuna temango (social tea) was served, during which time Mr. Sydney Youngman gave pleasant musical selections.

On Whit-Monday the majority of the delegates went on the trip to the Isle of Wight. They travelled from Bournemouth to Yarmouth; then by train to Newport and then made a tour of Carisbrooke Castle. Other delegates went by char-a-banc to the New Forest, visiting Milford, Beaulieu and Lyndhurst. In the evening there was an Esperanto ball at the Drill Hall, which many of the delegates attended in costume. Excellent music was contributed by Mr. Charles A. Richards' jazz orchestra, and, with Mr. William Richards as M.C., it proved quite a pleasant function.

Most of Tuesday was spent in sight-seeing in Bournemouth—Alum Chine, Talbot Woods and Christchurch being special objects of visit. At mid-day there was the komuna lunĉo (communal lunch), and it was there that the President, seconded by Mr. Clayton, O.B.E. (London) expressed the sincere thanks of the delegates to the Bournemouth Organising Committee. The President said the congratulations of the whole Congress were due to the Bournemouth Organising Committee for the magnificent way in which they had conducted everything. Their efforts had made the Congress an absolute success, not only on the business side, but more especially with regard to the social features.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Stay both responded, and, at the request of the President, Miss May Cheeseman, Mr. W. Richards and Mr. T. G. Steer also replied.

Mr. Sydney Youngman's orchestra played selections during the lunch.

In the evening there was a free and easy social, and thus ended a Congress which should become memorable in the annals of Bournemouth.

The proceedings at all the Congress meetings (excluding the public meetings on Friday and Saturday) and also the speeches at the many social functions were entirely in Esperanto.

XVa UNIVERSALA KONGRESO DE ESPERANTO.

Nürnberg, 2-8 Augusto 1923.

POST ĉirkaŭ 6 semajnoj de la publikigo de ĉi tiu artikolo ni estos survoje al Nürnberg—unu el la plej interesaj mezeŭropaj urboj—por partopreni la XVan Universalan Kongreson de Esperanto. Por ni, kiuj jam partoprenis Universalan Kongreson de Esperanto, la okazo fariĝas la plej ĝuinda allogaĵo de la tuta jaro. Por tiuj, kiuj ne ankoraŭ partoprenis tian, jen

ili havas antaŭ si ĝuindan sperton kiun ili konservas en la memoro dum la tuta vivdaŭro. Krome, la Kongreso, tiu ĉi jara, enhavas nekutiman gravecon por nia movado; bone komprenos min tiuj, kiuj ĉeestis la ĵus okazintan Nacian Kongreson en Bournemouth kaj aŭdis paroli al ni, tiurilate, Dr. Privat. Do estas grave ke ni Britoj ĉeestu amase.

Nun, pri la politika situacio kaj la ofta demando, ĉu iri, ĉu ne iri, k.t.p., ŝajnas al mi ke multaj gesamideanoj atendas de mi signalon jesan, aŭ, nean, kaj pro tio mi sentas mian respondecon. Do, tiurilate mi faris demandojn al diversaj samideanoj en Germanujo, kaj al la L.K.K. mem, kaj laŭ la respondoj kiujn mi ricevis, mi rajtas opinii ke ni Britoj povas iri Nürnberg-on sen ia ajn timo. Mi ankaŭ parolis al Dr. Privat, kaj li same opinias. Do, ni ne plu hezitu. Vojaĝante laŭ la vojo elektita de mi, ni evitos eĉ ektuŝon de la okupita teritorio, kaj pro tio, Brita pasporto estas facile havebla, kaj la Germana konsulo volonte vizos ĝin.

The route I am taking is *via* Harwich, leaving London Monday evening, the 30th July, thence to The Hook, across the frontier into Germany, turning off at Rheine down to Munster, Cassel, and Nürnberg. We get on the boat at Parkeston Quay in good time to get comfortably to bed before starting, and a good 5 or 6 hours sleep before getting alongside at The Hook on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday night we shall be ready for a comfortable bed in a hotel, and I shall arrange this, if at all possible; and then on Wednesday morning set out for Nürnberg, arriving fresh and keen about mid-day. I have arranged very advantageous terms with the Rail and Shipping Co., so that cost works out as follows:—Return fare London to London, available 1 month, 1st Class £8, 2nd Class £5 15s.; if the 2nd Class take 1st on boat, 16/- extra return. Rebate to those who may start from Harwich without touching London, 1st 20/-; 2nd 9/-. No 3rd Class rail by boat train. These figures are definite, with the exception of that portion relating to the German Rys, but this is a possible difference of only 5/-, 2nd; and 8/-, 1st, either way, according to the rate prevailing at the time of travelling.

Now, to arrive at the total cost must be added, 7 nights' hotel and meals in Nürnberg, 1st, 50/-; 2nd, 30/-. These figures appear low, but they are based on those given by the Congress Committee, and to which I have made a liberal addition. Congress kotizo 20/-, British passport 7/6, German viza 15/-. I am authorised by the L.K.K. to accept aliĝilojn

and kotizojn; therefore, I shall be pleased to receive such from any member who may find it a convenience to send same through me. Final details in next issue. H. Moy Thomas, 142a Camberwell Grove, London, S.E. 5.

SALES NOTES.

PRICE Reductions.—We have much pleasure in announcing the following numerous price reductions, which we trust will be justified by resultant increased business. First and foremost, the prices of the *Koleto de B.E.A.*, Nos. 1 to 4, have been reduced from 9d. to 6d. The books concerned in this reduction are: *Unua Kursa Legolibro*; *Dua Kursa Legolibro*; *Eksperimento de Eccles*; and *Elektitaj Humoraj Rakontoj*. These books are especially suitable for Class use and are strongly recommended.

Other Reductions.—*Esperanta Vortfarado* (Fruictier) from 1/6 to 1/-; *Esperanto en Dix Lecons*, 1/- to 9d.; *Esperanto Manuel* (Chavet & Warnier), 2/3 to 1/6; *Fundamento de Esperanto* (Zamenhof), 2/- to 1/6; *Plena Vortaro* (Esp.-Esp. and Franca) Boirac, 3 vols., 6/- to 5/-; *Zamenhof aj Vortoj* (Wackrill), 1/- to 6d.; *Kontrakto pri Ligo de Nacioj* (in Eng., Fr. and Esp.), 2/- to 1/6; *Fundo de l'Mizero* (Sieroŝevski) Kabe, 1/2 to 9d.; *Kondukanto kaj Antologio* (Grabowski), 2/- to 1/6; *Mazepa* (Slowacki) Grabowski, 2/6 to 1/6; *Teorio kaj Evolucio de Kono*, 7d. to 4d.; *Esperanto Triumfonta*, a weekly newspaper, from 4/- to 3/6 for 12 issues (Post free). With the exception of the last named, 10% for postage should be added; surplus will be refunded.

New Books.—Since the publication of our April Book List, the following new titles have been added to our shelves:—*Morgaŭ Matene*, a drama in three acts translated from the Hungarian of Karinthy by Samideano Kalocsay, 144 pp., price 1/5; *Poŝkalendareto 1923a*, a small vest-pocket diary containing interesting dates and information of the Esperanto movement, invaluable to propagandists, price 4½d.; *El la Lando de Ruinoj*, translated from the Polish of Wyslouch by Samideano Grenkamp-Kornfeld, 20 pp., 3½d.; *Historio de Esperanto*, No. 3 of the Universala Biblioteko; a well-written sketch of the history of our movement from its birth down to yesterday, by K. Bruggemann, 160 pp., 1/2; *Pri la Devoj de l'Homoj*, Parolado al Junulo, translated from the Italian of Pellico by D-ro A. Tellini, 94 pp., 1/2; *La Oficiala Radikaro*, with an introduction and notes by Eugen Wuster, 70 pp., 10d. All prices post free.

In addition to above books, we hope to have on sale within the next week or two the following new books:—*Idoj de Orfeo*, a new original 500-page novel by Bulthuis; *Faŭsto*, a translation from the world-famous classic of Goethe, by Dr. Barthelmess, with a portrait of Goethe, 153 pages; *Johano la Brava*, a poem translated from the Hungarian by Kalocsay, 86 pp.; *Preter la Vivo*, a number of poems by Julio Baghy, 126 pp. Prices not yet fixed.

ONE GUINEA FOR 33 BOOKS.—Through some temporary mental aberration of our advertisement copy writer, two errors in addition were made in our half-page advertisement in April issue. Instead of 34 books as printed, there are only 33, and the total value should have read "£1 2s. 11d.," and not "£1 3s. 1d." We should like to draw particular attention to this splendid "bargain" line, if one may introduce drapery establishment terms! The prices shown constitute practically a 50% reduction.

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (Inc.), 17 HART STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Miss AGNES HOGG, 25 Bradford Street, Chester ;
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hill, Glasgow.

NEW DELEGATE COUNCILLOR.

Bath, E. R. BLACKETT.

DONATIONS (To 29th May).

To General Funds.—Col. W. A. GALE, £1 ; Sun-
dries, 5/-.

To 1922 Guarantee Supplementary Fund (to make up
£30 deficit).—J. COURSE, 10/- ; Coventry Esp. Soc.,
10/- ; Sundries, 11/-.

To Propaganda Fund.—M. J. Horne, 21/- ; Sun-
dries, 8/-.

GUARANTEE FUND, 1923.

	£	s.	d.
Carried forward (corrected figure)	408	8	0
Bowen, Mrs. M. S., Kintbury	0	10	0
Bredall, J., London (Total £5 12s.)	2	2	0
Buchanan, Dr. J., London	1	1	0
Cartwright, L. V., Devonport	0	10	0
Cheeseman, Miss M., Bournemouth	0	10	0
Coles, W. M., Keswick	0	10	0
Colvill, Capt. A. B., Southsea	1	0	0
Course, J., Letchworth (Total £3)	2	0	0
Dodd, J. L. J., Wallasey	1	0	0
Elliott, Ralph, Plymouth (Total £2)	1	0	0
Epton, H. A., London	1	0	0
Epton, Mrs., London	0	10	0
Evelyn, Miss H. E., London	0	10	0
Ford, Miss N., Bournemouth	0	10	0
Griffiths, G. R., Liverpool	0	10	0
Hobson, Miss E., Boscombe	2	2	0
Hurgon, R. K., Croydon (Total £1 5s.)	1	0	0
Jones, Miss E. A., Kingston	2	2	0
Jones, R. P., Chorley Wood (Total £1)	0	10	0
Leakey, J., Hatfield	5	0	0
Luyken, H. A., London	0	10	0
Marriott, Rhodes, Manchester	3	3	0
Meghay, Mrs., Preston (Total £2)	1	0	0
Merchant, J., Sheffield (Total £25)	5	0	0
Merchant, J. G., Sheffield	1	1	0
Merchant, Mrs. J. G., Sheffield	1	1	0
Merrick, W. P., Shepperton	0	10	0
Merrick, Mrs.	0	10	0
Moscheles, Mrs. M., London (Total £2)	1	0	0
Overton, Dr. H. B., Carlisle	10	0	0
Padfield, W. W., Bath	1	0	0
Pratt, W. J., Dundee	1	0	0
Robinson, Col. G. S., Eastbourne (Total £4)	1	0	0
Smith, Thomas, Stockport	1	0	0
Somerville, Lieut. G. A., Baluchistan	3	0	0
Sturge, W. H., Birmingham (Total £7 10s.)	2	10	0
Sumfield, V. V., Eastbourne	2	0	0
Swan, Miss A. M., Liverpool	5	0	0
Thomas, H. Moy, London	1	0	0
Tredgold, R. R., London	3	3	0
Walton, J. W., Sheffield	1	1	0
Watson, E. J., London	0	10	0
Williams, Miss J. W., Wrexham (Total £1)	0	10	0
Total	£478	14	0

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Notice is hereby given that the next Meeting of Council will be held in the Offices of the Association, 17 Hart Street, London, W.C. 1, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, 14th July. The agenda will be sent to all Councillors by post.

MONTAGU C. BUTLER, *Sekretario*.

PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

*MARY SENIOR, *PERCY F. GOLDSBROUGH, *MARION L. BRAY, *ALFRED E. HIRST, *Huddersfield* ; EDITH DINGSDALE, WILLIAM H. DAIRIES, *St. Helens* ; LEO DUKES, *Watford* ; *WILLIAM G. HAYES-WILLIAMS, *Wollstonecroft, Sydney*.

PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

*HAROLD DARNELL, *Huddersfield* ; *WILLIAM HENTHORNE, REUBEN HENTHORNE, *St. Helens*.

*Denotes that candidate has passed with distinction.

WM. HARVEY,

Hon. Secretary, Examination Committee.

19th May, 1923.

FAKO DE KORESPONDO.

89.—*Meksikio*.—E. E. Guerra, *Postestro, Tampico*, dez. kor. letere kun sinjorinoj kaj fraŭlinoj pri la grandaj kaj malgrandaj aferoj de la vivo. Ne interŝanĝas pm.

11.—*Novzelando*.—P. Whittle, *Post Office, Cambridge, Waikato, North Island*, dez. kor. per ipk. kun ges. en Skotlando kaj Irlando.

13.—*Japanujo*.—Ejzo Sajto, *ŝe Kioto-Chokokusho, Aburanokoji-Hachijo, Kioto*, dez. kor. per ipk., bfl. kun ĉiu lando.

14.—*Australio*.—Leonard Smith, *ce O. Feather, Seventh Avenue, Ross Island, Townsville, Queensland*, dez. kolekti pk. kaj kor. ĉiulanden.

NEKROLOGO.

Butler, The Rev. Thomas R., A.T.S.C., F.B.E.A.—Li naskiĝis 10 Junio, 1846, kaj mortis en Kingston 23 Majo, 1923. Li estis edukita ĉe Christ's Hospital kaj London College of Divinity. Ordinite en 1869, li laboris kiel pastro anglikana en Birmingham, Rainow, Bethnal Green, Stratford, Wickham Bishops, Fareham, All Cannings, Ipswich, Sandhurst, Bristol, Nunney, kaj diversloke en Londono.

Kvankam profunde klera, li tamen estis plej modesta kaj nepretendema, tial nemulte konata. Al eminenta pieco li aldonis grandan humilecon kaj abomenon por ĉia hipokriteco. Tion, kion li predikis, li mem vivis, kaj, tolerema por aliaj malsame kredantaj, al si mem li ne permesis la plej etan deflankiĝon el la vojo de la devo, kvankam tiu skrupula fideleco kostis al li kare de la materiala vidpunkto.

Li estis frua pioniro de la Tonic Sol-fa metodo de muzikinstruo, kiu ŝuldas multe al lia laborado.

Por Esperanto li havis grandan entuziasmon. Li membriĝis al la B.E.A. en 1908. La grupoj *Norda Stelo* kaj *Mildmay* estiĝis grandaparte pro lia subteno. Al lia klopodo ni ŝuldas la akcepton al la Kembra Kongreso en Trinity College.

De lia plumo venis la traduko de *La Dronanta Muŝo*, kvar himnoj en la *Himnaro*, multe da tradukoj en la *Kantaro* aperonta, kaj diversaj predikoj en la londonaj Diservoj. Lia ankaŭ estas la konata frazo por la instruo de la vokaloj : "Are there 3 or 2 ?". Li predikis ĉe la Kongresa Diservo en York (vidu B.E., Julio, 1916).

Sur la mortlito li konstante demandis pri la progreso de la Esperanta movado, pri la B.E., kaj diversaj Esperantistaj amikoj.

Ankoraŭ, kara patro, mi aŭdas vian *Dormu dolĉe*, kaj sentas vian kison bonnoktan. Nun vi mem ripozas post longa kaj bona laboro, lasante la memoron pri vi kiel ĉiaman inspiron al la bono kaj belo. Nun estas mi, kiu diras al vi : *Dolĉe dormu, ĝis la revido*.

M. C. B.

LA JUNA LERNANTO

SUPPLEMENT TO "THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST"

N-RO 18

JUNIO 1923



La Juna Lernanto is distributed free with *The British Esperantist*. Separate subscriptions are accepted at 1/- per annum post free commencing with any number. Price for quantities, 6d. for 25 or 1/- for 50, post free. Send orders to B.E.A., 17, Hart Street, London, W.C.1, England.

La Juna Lernanto estas disdonata senpage kun *The British Esperantist*. Apartajn abonojn oni akceptas po 1 ŝilingo jare, afrankite. Oni povas komenci je iu ajn monato. Prezo por kvantoj, 6 pencoj por 25, 1 ŝilingo por 50, afrankite. Mendojn oni sendu al B.E.A., 17, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1, Anglujo.

Manuskriptojn k.t.p. oni bonvole sendu al S-no E. R. Edmonds, 21, Russelcroft Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, Anglujo.

*The world is so full of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.—R.L.S.*

Karaj Gejunuloj,

Firstly, I must thank all of you who have written to me to say that the prizes have reached you safely. I am glad you like them.

Do you remember our competition about the place you would like to visit for a holiday? Most of you chose London, because you wish to see the Tower; so this month and in the July number you will find some interesting notes about it.

On the last page you will find a second announcement of our Special Competition. Have you commenced your story yet? I should like you all to take part in this competition, so if you have not started please do so now—there is still time.

Unu el niaj amikinoj estis tre bonŝanca! Je Pasko ŝi ĉeestis kongreson en Katalunujo; kaj ni ankaŭ estas bonŝancaj ĉar ŝi memoris nian gazeton kaj verkis por ni artikoleon pri kelkaj interesaĵoj, kiujn ŝi rimarkis. Ĉiam estas interese scii ion pri niaj gefratoj en aliaj landoj kaj tial ni tre dankas nian amikininon.

Vi konatigas ĉi tiun fojon kun nova amiketo — la Sciuro — kiu parolos al vi dum kelkaj monatoj en nia gazeto. Ĉu vi ne ŝatas la belan bildeton?

Via amike,

LA REDAKTORINO.

CHERRY RIPE

Ĉerizar' ! Ĉerizar' ! jen por vi !
Dolĉajn, ruĝajn vendas mi.
Se vi volas scii, kie
Ili kreskas, serĉu tie,
Kie estas la buŝet'
De ridanta fraŭlinet' !
Ĉerizar' ! Ĉerizar' ! jen por vi,
Dolĉajn, ruĝajn vendas mi.
Ili kreskas el ridet'
De la ĉarma Juliet' ;
Ruĝa dum la tuta jaro
Estas tiu ĉerizaro.
Ĉerizar' ! Ĉerizar' ! Jen por vi !
Dolĉajn, ruĝajn vendas mi.

Tradukis A.Š.

INFANAĴJ VERSAĴOJ

Eta Manjo Flindre
 Sidis intercindre,
 Etajn piedfingrojn ŝi varmigis.
 Ŝin vidis patrineto,
 Puniĝis filineto,
 Ĉar ŝi la novajn vestojn malpurigis.

Ba, ba, ŝafo, ĉu vi havas lanon?
Jes, tri sakojn, prenu en la manon—
Unu por la mastro, unu por mastrin',
Kaj unu por la { knabineto } ĉe la strata fin'.

RAKONTOJ DE SCIURO

ANTAŬPAROLO AL HOMA KUNLUDANTO



Bonan tagon, mia kara homa kunludanto! Mi tre ŝatas la printempon kaj someron, kiam vi ĉiutage vizitas la parkon, por serĉi min ĉe la arbo en kiu mi loĝas, aŭ ĉe la verda benko kiu staras apude, kaj mi ĝojas aŭdi vian voĉon kiantan, "Sciuro mia, venu, venu!"

Dum la longa vintro, se la suno ne gajige brilas, mi devas resti tagon post tago en mia dometo en la arbo, ĉar la vento trablovas min, kaj mia vintra peltito ne estas tiel bela kiel mia printempa peltito.

Kompreneble, mi tre ŝatas ripozi en mia loĝejo en la arbo, sed mi multe preferas kuri kaj salteti sur la verda herbo, fosi truojn por kaŝi la nuksojn kiujn vi alportas por mi, kaj supreniri la grandajn arbojn.

Ofte mi supreniras mian arbon kaj sidas sur la plej alta branĉo, kaj de tie mi povas observi vin, kiam vi ankoraŭ estas je granda distanco. Estas tre komike vidi vin tiele. Ŝajne vi estas tre tre malgranda, sed grade vi pligrandiĝas, ĝis fine, kiam vi atingas la arbon, vi estas tute granda. Tiam mi kuregas al vi, saltas sur vian ŝultron, kaj malsupreniras vian brakon, ĝis mi atingas la manon.

Kiel feliĉa mi estas, sidante sur via mano kaj rigardante vian vizagon. Mi tre tre amas vin, mia kara homa vizitanto, ĉar vi ludas kun mi. Kelkfoje vi kunportas por mi flavŝelan bananon aŭ oranĝon, kiu vere estas ĝuinda luksa festeno. Aliffoje, vi diras, ludeme, "Eta sciuro, ĉu vi povas diveni en kiu poŝto troviĝas nukso por vi?" Tiam mi serĉas en la dekstra poŝto, en la maldekstra, kaj en ĉiuj poŝtoj en via jaketo. Mi eĉ suprenrigardas vian manikon. Fine mi trovas grandan nukson.

"Kuraĝulo," vi krias, "vi meritas rekompenccon." Do, kun la nukso inter la antaŭpiedetoj, mi ĝoje kuras por trovi sendanĝeran lokon por enkaŝi mian trezoron, kaj vi, rigardante min, ridas laŭte. Kiel eble plej rapide mi revenas al vi, sed ofte vi jam ekforiris. Tamen, returniĝante vi svingas la manon, kaj krias, "Ĝis morgaŭ, eta sciuro!" Ho, via ĉiutaga vizito estas ĉiam tre ĝuinda.

Multe da aliaj vizitantoj venas al la parko en printempo, kaj sidas sur la verda benko apud mia arbdomo.

Kelkaj sidas kaj legas librojn kaj neniam ĉirkaŭrigardas al la belaĵoj. Ili ne rimarkas, ke la ĉielo estas hela kaj blua kun blankaj nuboj,

aspektantaj kvazaŭ montoj en Svisujo, kiel mi aŭdis sinjoron diri unu tagon.

Kelkaj vizitantoj venas ĉiutage; aliaj ĉiumonate. Iuj venas nur unufoje kaj mi neniam vidas ilin denove.

Mi ŝatus diri al vi historietojn pri kelkaj el la vizitantoj kiuj interesis min. Eble, se vi deziras aŭdi ilin, la redaktoro povos trovi angulon en "La Juna Lernanto" por unu, du tiajn historietojn.

Do, atendu la gazeton por Julio, kaj la eta sciuro denove parolos al vi.

M.M.G.

KATALUNAJ KUTIMOJ

Se vi vizitus Katalunujon, vi trovos tre strangaj la nomojn de la geknaboj tie. Ekzemple, *Angel*, *Joan*, kaj *Marian* estas viraj nomoj. Inter la virinaj troviĝas *Carme* (mi ne scias ĉu tio signifas "ĉarma," sed iu fraŭlino kun tiu nomo sin montris tre ĉarma kaj afabla al mi), *Concepcio*, *Paquita*, kaj *Pepita*; ankaŭ *Montserrat* kaj *Lourdes* (laŭ la sanktejoj de tiuj lokoj).

Kiam virino edziniĝas, ŝi ne perdas la patran nomon, sed nur aldonas al ĝi tiun de sia edzo. Estas kvazaŭ, se via patro estus S-ro *Smith*, kaj via patrino, antaŭ edziniĝo, estus nomita F-ino *Brown*, ŝi nun estus S-ino *Brown de Smith*; kaj vi estus Mario (aŭ Johano) *Smith Brown*, ĉar la gefiloj alprenas la nomon de la patrino post tiu de la patro.

En la domoj, ĉiuj plankoj, eĉ de la litĉambroj, estas el kaheloj. Tio estas necesa pro la somera varmego, sed ne tre komforta al la nudaj piedoj kiam oni ellitiĝas dum la printempo. Tamen, oni rapide lernas meti la pantoflojn proksime de la lito.

La sinjorinoj portas la "mantilon" kiam ili iras en preĝejon, sed alitempe portas nenian kapvestaĵon. Sekve ne troviĝas ĉapelistinaĵoj butikoj. Nur imagu tion, vi knabinetoj—kaj knabinegoj—nenia nova ĉapelo je Pentekosto! Eble oni trovas kompenson aĉetante ventumilon, ĉar en la somero ĉiu sinjorino portas ventumilon, kaj multaj tre belaj vidiĝas en la butikoj. Kiam mi vizitis la vendejon en Terrassa, mia pajla ĉapelo estis la sola en tiu homplena loko, kaj forte altiris la atenton de la buboj. La dekkvarjara knabino, kiu gvidis min al la vidindaĵoj de Barcelono, portis ombrelon, sed ne ĉapelon. Kiam ni eniris la Katedralon, ŝi eltiris la poŝtukon kaj metis ĝin sur la kapon.

En la klostroj de tiu Katedralo estas lageto, sur kiu naĝas blankaj anseroj.

La Urbgardistoj havas mirindajn brilajn kapvestaĵojn, kaj kelkaj el la knaboj portas platan, rondan ĉapon el nigra ŝtofo. Ĉiuj laboristoj

portas blankajn pantoflojn, kies plandumoj estas el kanabo. Ili ankaŭ havas larĝajn, brilkolorajn zonojn el ŝtofo, kaj aspektas tre pitoreskaj.

Oni lavas la tolaĵon en grandaj cisternoj ekster la domo, per malvarma akvo!—kaj tamen ĝi estas blanka kiel neĝo. La lavado okazas egale je dimanĉo kiel je aliaj tagoj. Mi unue eniris la landon je Paska Dimanĉo kaj tuj rimarkis la sekiĝantajn vestojn kiuj pendis ĉe la balkonoj, kaj mia surprizo pri tio estis nekomprenebla por miaj kunuloj.

Je preskaŭ ĉiu manĝo aperas la olivoj. Mi trovis ilin tre bongustaj, kaj portis hejmen botelon da ili por ke miaj amikoj gustumu ilin. Sed la anglaj infanoj ne ŝatis ilin, kaj eĉ faris malĝentilajn rimarkojn pri ili.

Oni ne trinkas teon en Katalunujo. Kion dirus viaj patrinoj pri tio? Dum mia restado mi neniam aŭdis la vorton teo, escepte kiam mi vizitis la Britan Klubon en Barcelono, kaj trovis la anglajn sinjorinojn trinkantaj la posttagmezan teon, kiun ili havigis al si el Anglujo.

Tre interesa estas la nacia danco, la Sardano. Oni dancas subĉiele ĉiun dimanĉon, kaj por la kongreso estis aranĝita speciala dancfestiĝo en granda halo. En la Sardanoj, la dancantoj ne pariĝas, sed manprene formas grandan rondon. Oni devas zorge kalkuli la diversajn paŝojn, jen dekstren, jen maldekstren; ĉar se iu erare kalkulas aŭ neĝuste paŝas, tio difektas la gracion, belan balanciĝon de la tuta rondo. Do ĉiuj dancas serioze, entuziasme, kaj ĝuste, kaj la ĝenerala efekto estas tre ĉarma kaj bela. Ok geknaboj en malnova nacia kostumo ankaŭ faris popoldancojn kiuj tre similis al la antikvaj anglaj kampardancoj.

Montserrat estas grandega amaso da rokaj krutaĵoj strange formitaj. Se vi konas *Brimham Rocks* apud *Pateley Bridge* en *Yorkshire*, kaj povas imagi ilin miloble pligrandigitaj, vi ricevos ian ideon pri la grandioza spektaklo de Montserrat. Tie estas monaĥejo, kaj funikula fervojo sur preskaŭ vertikala montflanko, vere timiga vidaĵo! Sed por la Katalunoj, la ĉefa intereso de la loko troviĝas en la figuro de la Sankta Virgulino kiu staras alte super la altaro de la bela preĝejo, kaj la kaverno en kiu oni trovas tiun figuron. Kiam la fideluloj vizitas la preĝejon, ili iras malantaŭ la altaron, kaj, genuinte por silenta preĝado, ili unu post alia supreniras per ŝtuparo kaj kisas la figuron, kiu estas tute nigra pupo vestita per multekostaj brodaĵoj kaj juveloj. Estas kutime, ke post edziĝo la novaj geedzoj tuj vizitas Montserrat; oni diras ke ili ne estas bone edzigitaj ĝis ili tion faris. La vojeto de la sankta kaverno al la preĝejo estas tre kruta, malebena, kaj ŝtonplena. Irante sur ĝi, ni renkontis virinon kiu marŝadis nudpiede. Oni

klarigis, ke eble ŝia edzo aŭ alia parenco estas malsana, kaj ŝi faras tiun dolorigan pilgrimadon por plaĉi al la Virgulino, kaj akiri ŝian favoron por la malsanulo.

Tre strangaj ŝajnas al ni angloj tiaj kutimoj kaj moroj. Sed malgraŭ tio, tiel granda estas la afableco, bonkoreco, kaj gastamo de la Katalunoj, ke la fremda samideano tuj kaj plene sentas sin kvazaŭ ĉeĥejme inter ili. La bonvenigaj vortoj de iu sinjoro, dum li malfermis la pordon por enkonduki min en sian domon, "Jen mia hejmo, —kaj la via!" estas ĝuste tipaj de la varmega akcepto kiun mi ĝuis ĉie, ĉiam, kaj de ĉiuj dum mia vizito al bela Katalunujo.

L.B.

LA TURO DE LONDONO

Antaŭ multaj jarcentoj staris turo sur la Blanka Monteto en Londono, kaj al ĝi pilgrimantoj vojaĝis por adori la sunon. Ĝi estis sankta loko, kaj kiam Bran la Benita mortis en batalo en Irlando, longe antaŭ la alveno de Julio Cezaro, li petis ke liaj sep kunuloj portu sian kapon al la Blanka Monteto en Londono kaj tie enterigu ĝin. Ankaŭ tie estis enterigita *Molmutius*, pri kies leĝoj, tradukitaj poste por Reĝo Alfredo, Shakespeare parolis en "*Cymbeline*" (Akto III Sceno I).

Poste kastelo estis konstruita sur la sama loko kaj ĝi ricevis la nomon Blanka Turo. De tiu tempo konstruaĵo troviĝis tie. Ĝi estis fortikaĵo, palaco, kaj ŝtata malliberejo.

La muroj de la plej antikva parto estas treege dikaj, kiel oni povas vidi per la mallarĝaj fenestroj. Du-tri fajrujoj troviĝas en la ĉambroj de la Blanka Turo, sed la plimulto de tiaj fortaj kasteloj ne enhavis ilin. Anstataŭ internaj pordoj ili havis tapetojn, kaj sendube ne multaj el la nunaj vizitantoj ŝatus loĝi en la reĝaj apartamentoj, ĉar ili estis konstruitaj por sendanĝereco de la loĝantoj kaj ne por ilia komforto.

Vilhelmo la Venkinto konstruis la Blankan Turon, kaj dum la regado de lia filo Henriko la 1a, la unua malliberulo, *Ralph Hambrd*, estis enkarcerigita. Poste multaj nobeluloj kaj eminentuloj malliberiĝis tie; inter ili estis du reĝoj, *David* de Skotlando, kaj *Johano* de Francujo, ankaŭ la estro de *Calais* kaj liaj kuraĝaj burĝoj, pri kies aventuroj kaj savo de Reĝino *Philippa* ĉiu scias.

Ekster la Blanka Turo estas la placo kie estis ekzekutataj interalie *Anne Boleyn* kaj *Katharine Howard*, edzinoj de Henriko VIIIa, kaj *Lady Jane Grey*, dum dek tagoj reĝino de Anglujo. Ĉiuj el ili estas enterigitaj en la apuda kapelo de *Sa. Petro Ĉenita*.

(daŭrigota)

Competitions for Boys and Girls

PUZZLE COMPETITION—No. 8.

(Seventh Series)

This Competition is limited to boys and girls of not more than 15 years of age. Competitors must write their solutions on a postcard addressed "KONKURSO," c/o B.E.A., 17, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1, and add their age and the name of their school. A Monthly Prize will be given, and at the end of the Series special prizes will be awarded to those who obtain the highest number of marks.

N.B.—It must be understood that Solutions are the competitors' unaided work.

In schools where Esperanto is taught it is suggested that the teacher collect the cards and send them in under an envelope, to save postage.

Postcards to be sent not later than July 4th.

NUMERALAJ ENIGMOJ

- Mia 4 5 6 4 3 estas sento.
 Mia 6 3 10 estas prefikso.
 Mia 6 2 3 9 estas parto de domo.
 Mia 2 8 9 estas akvaĵo.
 Mia 3 7 1 estas malmola afero.
 Mia 7 3 estas altvalora.
 Mia 9 4 11 7 3 estas tasko.
 Mia 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 estas skribaĵo.
- Mia 1 2 6 5 estas korelativo.
 Mia 9 4 10 5 6 3 estas nacio.
 Mia 11 10 6 3 4 estas insekto.
 Mia 7 8 5 11 7 estas mangaĵo.
 Mia 12 10 6 7 estas parenco.
 Mia 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 estas moderna amuzilo.

RESULT OF COMPETITION No. 6.

Prizes have been awarded to:—

EVA RHODES (age 12),

Green Lane Council School, Patricroft.

EDWARD THOMASSON (age 12),

St. Paul's Boys' School, Worcester.

Special Mention. H. Atkinson, C. Jacklin, C. Soughton, M. Tonkin, A. Ward, M. Wrigley, Green Lane Council School, Patricroft; W. Bee, A. Carter, St. Paul's Boys' School, Worcester.

Honours List. E. Basson, F. Braithwaite, E. Clayton, N. Dalton, J. Egerton, N. Firmstone, A. Hardman, D. Hardman, G. Hargreaves, H. Jones, A. McNamee, A. Noble, M. Oswell, A. Russell, E. Seal, W. Smith, G. Taylor, E. Wood, M. Wright, A. Wrigley, Green Lane Council School, Patricroft.

Hon. Mention. B. Brown, D. Gardner, M. Gorton, A. Higham, A. Jones, M. Kitchen, W. Newton, E. Richardson, M. Starkie, J. Walker, M. Williamson, A. Woffenden, Green Lane Council School, Patricroft; H. Charles, S. Merrell, St. Paul's Boys' School, Worcester.

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SOLUTIONS

Triangulaĵoj:

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. K | 2. P | 3. M |
| O R | A V | E J |
| M I R | R I B | L I R |
| U L A N | T U R T | O S T R |
| N O V E L | I N F A N | D R I A D |
| I N T E N C | C E L E R I | R E Z I G N |
| K O M U N I K | I N V A L I D | A D M I R A L |
| | P A R T I C I P | M E L O D R A M |

Miksita Meblaro: 1. Kuseno; 2. Telertablo; 3. Plumlito; 4. Fajrbarilo; 5. Kamenbreto; 6. Fortepiano; 7. Umbrelujo; 8. Libroŝranko.

Number of Entries, 50.

LITERARY COMPETITION—NO. 6.

This Competition is open to Boys and Girls of not more than 18 years of age. Papers must bear the name, address and age of the competitor, and be addressed "KONKURSO," c/o B.E.A., 17, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1. A monthly prize will be awarded.

It must be understood that papers are the competitors' unaided work.

Verketo: La lando kiun mi ŝatus viziti, kaj kial.

Entries to be sent not later than July 4th.

RESULT OF COMPETITION No. 4.

The prize has been awarded to:—

HILDA ATKINSON (age 13), Patricroft.

Honours List. E. Basson, F. Braithwaite, B. Brown, M. Gorton, D. Hardman, G. Hargreaves, A. Higham, A. Johnson, H. Jones, E. Rhodes, M. Tonkin, A. Noble, J. Walker, A. Ward, M. Williamson, Patricroft; R. Kidds, London; D. Oakes, Leeds; F. Summers, Rochester.

SPECIALA KONKURSO

por legantoj kiuj loĝas en la Britaj Insuloj. Verku originalan rakonton, pri iu ajn temo, de ne malpli ol 200 vortoj. Premioj estos donataj por la plej interesaj kaj bone verkitaj rakontoj. Konkursantoj devas havi ne pli ol 18 jarojn, kaj devas mem fari la laboron. Sendu al "Konkurso," c/o B.E.A. 17, Hart Street, London, W.C. 1, por alveni antaŭ la 31a de Julio.

The Editor thanks all those who have sent helpful suggestions for "La Juna Lernanto," and for the many expressions of appreciation of the magazine. The best postcard was sent by Miss Aldyne Borel, London, to whom the prize of 5/- is awarded.